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Mediation Plans for Spain: Dictators Cool on Proposal But French and British Firm

Paris and London Center Main Efforts Now on Control Measures

Guarding of Ports

Poland Leads Move to Bar Nationals From Service in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 14—Undeterred by the negative tone of the German, Italian and Portuguese replies to the Franco-British mediation project, the French Government is determined to continue its efforts on behalf of the peace plan which, it is emphasized in official circles here, no power has yet rejected outright.

Far from having failed, France's peace initiative has met with as great measure of success as was expected, it is stated in French Government circles today.

First Stage Accepted

All four replies—Russia's as well as those of Portugal, Germany and Italy—have accepted the first stage of a progressive project for the application of more effective control, according to official interpretation here.

France and Britain, it is intimated, will therefore now center their joint efforts on putting into practice the control measures worked out by the Non-Intervention Committee in London.

The first step will be preliminary diplomatic activity at Rome, Berlin and Lisbon to clear away reservations to re-enforced control voiced by these three powers.

Port and Frontier Surveillance

Only after this first stage of organizing an effectual surveillance of Spain's ports and frontiers has been carried through will actual mediation be closely studied.

The French Government has been well aware from the first that mediation is not possible at present and the entire aim of the Franco-British project is to endeavor gradually to bring about conditions in which both sides in Spain will realize the advantages of an armistice followed by mediation and possibly popular consultation by ballot.

Berlin Opinion Holds To Gen. Franco's Side In Any Spanish Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 14—Germany's hypothetical willingness to co-operate in constructive proposals to end the civil war in Spain which the Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, notified the British and French Ambassadors here over the week end, is regarded here as meaning that Germany would hardly be prepared at the present to co-operate in any international solution for Spain which did not leave Gen. Francisco Franco, the insurgent commander, in control of the situation.

The Spanish situation is for the Third Reich just another phase in the struggle against "world Jewish-Bolshevism." General Franco here typifies Saint George who is destroying the dragon which now has Spain in its clutches.

Franco's Advances Pictured

Official pronouncements and the press here for months past have given the impression that it is only the dragon which has been reinforced from outside Spain.

From his own press and radio the average German must have concluded that it would be preposterous to deny that the Spanish Nationalists have triumphed all along the line despite Madrid's continued resistance.

He must also be convinced that the Spanish Government is composed of the worst gangsters the world has ever known.

German Explanations

Again, while Russia, France and some other states have poured arms and volunteers into Spain for the regular Government the average German would dismiss as incredible any allegation that Germany also had been active and that German volunteers are now fighting on General Franco's side.

Officially, all that has been said here is if there are German volunteers then they are Germans long resident in Spain and therefore their possible presence there cannot be any violation of the non-intervention agreement, but as little news as possible has been given to the German public on this matter.

Two Foreign Cases

Two other pieces of "evidence" amassed by the German press today as proof of world Jewish-Bolshevik anti-social activity are Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's arrest in China and the trial in Switzerland of David Frankfurter, Jewish student from Yugoslavia, charged with the murder of Wilhelm Gustloff,

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Germany and Italy Split Danube Trade

By the Associated Press

Rome, Dec. 14

Sweeping accords between Germany and Italy to split up business in the Danubian states and to exchange goods rather than money were announced Dec. 12.

Under the new accords, further allying the two authoritarian states, traffic out of the Danubian area will be "co-ordinated," Germany will reciprocate present economic privileges by granting the same privileges to Italian colonies, and foreign exchanges between the two nations will be balanced by merchandise.

Thus, each nation will not be compelled to permit outflow of any of its carefully regulated currency in dealings with the other.

Powers Examine Plans to Revise League Covenant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 14—The committee of 28 members to consider reform of the Covenant of the League of Nations began work today.

It is proposed to have short general discussion and then form a small subcommittee to study suggestions presented in detail and report later.

Nothing new is anticipated since most of the Governments have now taken up their positions. Yet there is reluctance to proceed at present for two reasons:

1. There is a complete deadlock between those who would strengthen the sanctions article at the cost of losing more members and those who would attain universality by the virtual dropping of the coercive character of the League.

2. It is felt that nothing can be done without Germany, Italy, Japan, Brazil, the United States and other absentees.

In the meantime there is insistence on the need of fulfillment of Article VIII on disarmament, Article XI on prevention of war, and Article XIX on revision of treaties instead of concentrating on Article XVI on sanctions.

Full Autonomy Sought For Turkish Population In Territory of Syria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 14—Regarding the other item on the Council's agenda, namely, Turkey's dispute with France over Alexandretta, the alarmist reports which circulated here on the possibility of a sudden Turkish seizure of this district are discounted in well-informed circles.

The Ankara Government found that the method adopted at Montreux of bringing grievances before the powers was so successful that it again adopts pacific means of pressing its claims.

Full Autonomy Demanded

The Council today examines the Turkish request on the basis of Article XI of the Covenant regarding any threat of war, the situation being represented as menacing. In the district of Alexandretta, which includes Antioch, the population of 30,000 is declared to be overwhelmingly Turkish.

They are included in the Syrian territory placed under the French mandate, but the French decision to abandon the mandate will, ac-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Supreme Court Orders Retrial Of Power Case

Firm Protested Loans by PWA to Public-Owned Utility Concern

Radiocast Ruling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—An attack by the Duke Power Company on a major phase of the Public Works Administration program—making loans and grants for public-owned hydroelectric projects—was returned to lower tribunals by the Supreme Court today for retrial.

In addition, the justices dismissed litigation over whether the Associated Press was entitled to an injunction to restrain radio station KVOS of Bellingham, Wash., from broadcasting the press association's news.

Taking this action, it held that the Associated Press had not proved that it would be damaged by as much as $3000—the amount necessary to give federal court jurisdiction in such matters. Presumably new action could be brought by the press association in an effort to prove this claim.

Unanimous Ruling

In the Duke case, the court held unanimously that the Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C., and the Western South Carolina Federal District Court had "failed to act in accordance with the standards of proper procedure." Retrial of the issues according to "orderly procedure" was directed. It emphasized that it had not passed on the merits of the controversy.

The procedural question grew out of a ruling of the Circuit Court returning the case to the District Court for re-examination in the light of an amended contract entered into between the Federal Government and Greenwood county, S. C., for construction of a hydro-electric plant at Buzzard Roost.

The action in the Associated Press case was announced in an order. In such rulings the lineup of the judges customarily is not made known.

Jurisdiction Question

Replying to the Associated Press' contention that the jurisdictional issue had been settled in its case against the International News Service many years ago, the court ruled that no question of jurisdiction had been raised in that case and therefore had not been decided.

"This disposition must be read in connection with the statement in the bill that the respondent (the Associated Press) makes no profit from furnishing news to its members but equitably divides the expense amongst them. The association cannot, therefore, lose the $8000 in question.

"If the three newspapers in the affected territory cease to pay the sum, they will save it, not lose it, and, as to any other damage they may suffer from petitioner's competition, the affiant is silent.

Green Estate Tax

The State of Texas started a move to collect an inheritance tax from the estate left by Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green.

William McCraw, Attorney General of Texas, estimated the tax would be approximately $10,000,000, should the suit be successful. Texas asked the Supreme Court for permission to file a bill of complaint against the states of New York, Massachusetts and Florida and against Mrs. Hetty Green Wilks, sister of Colonel Green, and Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green, the widow.

Colonel Green passed on in New York last June, leaving an estate estimated to be in excess of $30,000,000.

In its complaint, Texas set forth that Colonel Green in 1892 aban-

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Fealty Pledged To New Ruler By Parliament

Crisis Seen Ended as Nation Settles Down to Business Under George VI

Primate's Rebuke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—The British Parliament met today with the constitutional crisis ended and went back to the ordinary state of business, which included the moving of loyalty addresses from both houses to King George VI in reply to his first message after his accession.

The King has meanwhile been at work in Buckingham Palace dealing with arrears and replying to the congratulations which have been arriving in vast numbers from all parts of the world.

Worship With Queen Mary

Yesterday the King and Princesses attended simple family worship in the small edifice close to Queen Mary's Marlborough House home, spending the rest of the day quietly in his Piccadilly house with Queen Elizabeth, who is temporarily confined to her room.

References have been made over the week end in most of the churches to the crisis, regret being generally expressed at the tragedy of Edward's abdication together with confident hope for the new King's reign.

Trust in New King

The Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, said that Britain's part was now "to look forward with firm resolution to do our share in promoting the well-being of the country and empire. The Rev. Archibald Fleming of the Church of Scotland said: "We have parted with our late monarch with heavy hearts. . . . By his expressed desire we transfer allegiance to his heir and brother. . . . We have known him long. We trust him greatly. . . . We rejoice that there is at his side a Scottish Queen already securely enthroned in all our hearts."

Alien Ways Rebuked

The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a radiocast referred to the ex-King who "went out an exile." Going on to refer to the circumstances which had led to this result the Archbishop sharply rebuked the circle surrounding the ex-King as having "standards and ways alien to all the best instincts and traditions of his people," adding, however, that "these words cannot be the last. . . . How can we forget the high hopes and promise of his youth, his most genuine care for the poor, the suffering, and the unemployed, his years of eager service both at home and across the seas?"

Governmental System Gains

The press takes a somewhat similar view. The London Times says: "Separated for the moment from the accidents of human passion and the painful interaction of code and conduct which have burnt this strange week into millions of memories, the whole episode is important as a study in the exercise of responsible government. As such it is more worth some thoughtful attention before it goes its way into history. On the scale of efficiency lately demonstrated, the Democracy needs no alien instructors to teach it the business of government. . . . This country has no reason for anything but reinforced confidence in the system which both works by free conviction and has no inherent limitations on its future."

The Daily Telegraph says: "England has been true to herself. She has felt the wound deep in her side but she has borne it with fortitude and calm. She has had faith in her

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Central Figures in Chinese Crisis

Associated Press; Wide World; International

Marshal Chang Hsiao-Liang
Leader of Shensi Rebels and Former Manchu Dictator

Gen. Yin Ju-keng
Above—Head of Independent Hopei Régime

Dr. H. H. Kung
Below—Finance Minister of China, Who Rules in Chiang's Place

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Above—Generalissimo of China, Held by Shensi Rebels

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang
Below—Who Heads National Military Council

Chiang Kai-shek Reported As Safe in Hands of Rebels; Kung Takes Nanking Reins

NANKING, China, Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance in the Nanking Government, announced receipt today of a personal telegram from Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, rebel leader, assuring him of the safety of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Dr. Kung took over the leadership of the Executive Yuan, after mutinous soldiers captured General Chiang, military dictator of the Nanking regime, two days ago.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, retired army commander and former Governor of Honan Province, who is known as the "Christian General," wired Marshal Chang imploring him to reconsider his actions and to heed "the earnest advice of an older man" to release the captive government leader.

Civil War Looms

China faced disastrous civil war today as the Central Government massed its forces on the border of Shensi Province to force the release of General Chiang.

While troop trains rumbled westward over the Lunghai Railway, last-minute negotiations were opened to free the head of the Nanking Government—if possible—by peaceful means.

Yu Yu-jen, chairman of the National Government, hastened to Loyang, 200 miles east of Sian, in northwest Honan Province, charged with the delicate task of securing General Chiang's release from Marshal Chang, heretofore one of the dictator's trusted associates.

Pleads for Delay

Indicating the critical nature of the situation, Yen Hsi-shan, pacification commissioner of neighboring Shansi and Suiyuan provinces, telegraphed Nanking, pleading that punitive measures against the mutinous Marshal Chang be withheld.

"Undertake every other means rescuing hostages," Yen's message urged.

He was said to have reported to the Nanking Government that he had been informed from Sian that the Generalissimo was safe and well, but that his liberty of movement was curtailed.

Chang Called Mutineer

While Marshal Chang, formerly war-lord of 250,000 Manchurian soldiers, was said to have taken General Chiang hostage to force the National Government to declare war on Japan, the young marshal was charged with "leading a mutiny aimed at the overthrow of the National Government."

He was ordered arrested and brought to trial before the Military Affairs Commission, the Government's highest military authority.

It was asserted here that General Chiang, for five years a nationalist commander, had engineered the coup to gain control of the Government, using anti-Japanese slogans as catch-words to rally disaffected factions to his standard.

Has Strong Force

Peiping dispatches stated that the rebellious chieftain had concentrated two divisions on Tungkwan, easternmost city of the province, to oppose the entry of the Nanking punitive expedition into Shensi.

Marshal Chang is estimated to have directly under his command, or closely allied with him, upwards of 100,000 men, of which 75,000 are armed soldiery.

Behind his legions of potential allies are the communist armies of the "Red" leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Tze-tung. Although definite figures of the sizes of these armies are lacking they were last reported to number some 30,000 troops each.

Large forces of the Nanking Government's anti-communist armies already are in the bordering provinces and reports, which were discounted here, said they had already clashed with Marshal Chang's troops in a battle along the Hwang Ho river.

Accompanying the Chairman of the National Government was W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to General Chiang, and formerly in the service of his captor. Other Chinese dignitaries made up the party.

Kung Takes Over

Only the capture of Marshal Chang on the charge of treachery or his voluntary release of the na-

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Net U. S. Incomes Rise 18 P. C. In '35 Tax Returns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Income tax figures, provisional and partial for 1935 and complete for 1934 are available today, revealing as usual a wide range of financial and social information. They show the steady march of recovery, with net incomes reaching 18 per cent higher than in 1934, and the total tax collected 29 per cent higher, with rates the same.

But the returns show that the major burdens of the income tax are sustained by those in the higher income classes. Although more than 89 per cent of those making returns in 1936 to cover their earnings in 1935 showed net income of less than $5000 this same group paid less than 7 per cent of the tax. Almost one-half of the entire tax came from persons whose net incomes were somewhere between $10,000 and $100,000.

Millionaires are also on the in-

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Economics in the News

Mr. Hoover Explains the Depression—Rigid Prices in the Twenties—Who Shall Get the Benefit of Increased Technological Production?

By H. B. E.

The explanation for the 1929 collapse offered by Mr. Hoover, at the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is already familiar to our readers. Mr. Hoover argues that the trouble is traceable to industry's failure to give the consumer a fairer share of "technological saving." Another way of putting the same thought is the neglect of industry to distribute income equitably.

"Technological savings" arose out of mechanical improvements in manufacture. With the aid of better processes or new machinery, the worker's hourly output was appreciably enhanced. Between 1922 and 1929, according to Prof. Paul H. Douglas, in his book "Controlling Business Depressions," the advance per hour worked is estimated to have been as high as 30 per cent. To that extent the cost per unit of product was diminished.

Logically, the price to the consumer should have been reduced correspondingly. In point of fact, it remained relatively steady. Though the worker was able to turn out 30 per cent more work per hour, the "all-commodity," or average, index of prices fell only 2 per cent in the eight-year period, 1922-1929.

Decided Drop in Some Lines

"All commodities" embraces products as diverse as textiles and metals. In some there was a decided drop, specifically in textiles, fuel and light. The fall in the fuel and light group however, was due to chaotic conditions of production in bituminous coal and oil. Rubber, too, declined considerably. Again the fall was due to a special factor, namely, the failure of the British scheme to control the world market by limiting production.

Nevertheless, as the general index shows, for the general run of commodities prices were maintained at a rigid level, as, for instance, in agricultural implements, miscellaneous metal products, chemicals, fertilizers, house furnishings, cattle feed, and so forth. "Stickiness" also was reported in trade-marked and branded goods, of which there was such a widespread development in the twenties.

The question arises: Who pocketed the savings effected by technological improvement? The wage-earner? Obviously not: for, if he had done so, there would have been no net reduction in the cost of production—the reduction in production costs arising from technological improvement would have been nullified by an increase in the item for wages. As a matter of fact, hourly pay increased only 8 per cent. Then the beneficiary of "technological savings" must have been the enterpriser, or the profit taker. Such was the case. According to Dr. Frederick C. Mills, in his "Economic Tendencies in the United States," profits increased by 84 per cent from 1922 to 1929.

Excessive Profits Increase

The size of this profit increase looks portentous. We must make due allowance for the fact that industry was pretty generally in the red in the depression year of 1921. In many cases, that is, profits rose from nothing.

In spite of this allowance, however, the increase in profits was excessive; it revealed a condition of income maldistribution.

More of the "technological savings" should have been passed on to labor in the form of wage increases or to the consumer in the form of lower prices. Preferably, as Mr. Hoover argues, the consumers should have been the beneficiaries: first, because all of us are consumers; secondly, because lower prices inure to wage-earners more than to any other group, since they spend a greater proportion of their income in consumption goods.

The Brookings Institution in its studies of the depression has fortified Mr. Hoover's conclusion.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Dec. 14

World Bank—President Resigns

Dr. L. J. A. Trip, Netherlands, president of the Bank for International Settlement at Basel, Switzerland, six months ago said:

The world cannot do without gold as an international means of settlement. Practice demands the restoration of the gold standard at the earliest possible date.

Since that time the world has almost stampeded off the gold standard. Today Dr. Trip resigns; he agrees to hold his post until the annual meeting of the bank's assembly in May. The assembly will then approve the succession of Dr. J. W. Beyen of Rotterdam. Dr. Beyen, who is now vice-president, has managed the affairs of the bank on occasions when Dr. Trip was away.

Child Labor—Ratification of Amendment Pushed

The American Federation of Labor prepares a big push to write the child labor amendment into the Constitution. Out from Federation headquarters in Washington go letters from William Green, who urges state labor leaders to work for ratification. Twenty-four states have already ratified, 18 in the last three or four years. Twelve more must ratify and there are 17 chances to collect those 12 ratifications in the legislative meetings this year.

Hope for ratification mounts. Many organizations that have been phlegmatic on the issue or hostile to it have indorsed the amendment this year. Many of its foes have been retired from public life. The election gave a huge impetus to liberalism, many believe.

New York and Massachusetts have somehow stopped the onsweep of ratification, with the stoutest foes of the amendment mobilizing their forces in these states. The Roman Catholic Church has been in the vanguard of the fight against ratification, although there is a Catholic Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. The American Bar Association has also been a powerful opponent.

Principal arguments against:

So loosely drawn, it might conceivably give the Federal Government arbitrary control over persons up to the age of 18.

Special doctrinaire training of children might be halted.

Cheap help might be curtailed, although few are the opponents of the measure who would state it so bluntly.

Principal arguments for:

It is humane.

It removes cheap labor from competition with adult labor in a world of unemployment.

Spain—Hopes of Eventual Mediation

The Franco-British peace proposal seems to have netted some hope for the cessation of intervention in Spain. Prospects of early mediation, however, seem to await a later date. Germany and Italy reply coolly to that part of the Franco-British plan which calls for mediation by the European powers. However, the fact that they replied at all to the scheme, and the fact that they replied as sympathetically as they did,

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Americas Meet Security Issue By Compromise

Three Treaties Thus Far Mark an Advance Even If Limited in Scope

Provide a Base

Sincere Desire Is Evidenced to Trim Individual Views for Benefit of All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Viewed as fair compromises between the divergent policies of the 21 American republics, the three treaties already agreed upon at Buenos Aires do not go as far as much opinion here would have wished, but emerge as an unexpectedly tangible achievement.

The United States proposal for a permanent consultative committee of foreign ministers has been changed to provide simply for consultation in the event of a war crisis of any kind—inter-American or foreign—affecting this continent. However, any such consultation—if taken seriously by the American republics—would probably lead to the same sort of treatment as the more concrete United States proposal. If not taken seriously, even the more definite United States plan would have fallen flat.

The Second Concession

The second concession was to remove specific obligations of a munitions and money embargo against all American belligerents, and provide instead consultation looking toward the application of some such embargo in the event of war.

This was a necessary emendation, for the 16 League of Nations members among the Buenos Aires conferees feared that such an embargo against potential aggressor and aggressed alike might run contrary to their obligations under the Geneva covenant. Moreover, they are believed to have felt that circumstances surrounding wars might vary sharply, calling for different treatment, discretionary with the internal political authority in each country.

But in actual practice, again if the Latin-American states co-operate seriously, they would doubtless apply treatment to belligerents no weaker than the United States proposed in its embargo plan, and perhaps somewhat stronger if the circumstances warranted.

Types of Consultation

Three types of consultation are specifically enumerated in the peace convention adopted at Buenos Aires. The first is in the event of a menace to the peace of the Americas. Its phraseology is so broad as to apply to potential events in this hemisphere or outside: anything likely to disturb seriously the tranquility of nations here. A European crisis, trouble in the Far East, or even economic pressures likely to lead to war, would come under the sweeping phrases of Article I in the proposed treaty, if the nation chose so to apply it.

Actual war or "virtual state of war" in this hemisphere itself is dealt with in Article II, with the powers called upon to do their duty under the numerous treaties they have signed, and evolve a method of peaceful collaboration.

Co-operative Defense

But of greatest practical import in the world of today is the latter section of Article II, which says:

"In the event of an international war outside America which might menace the peace of the American republics, such consultations shall also take place to determine the proper time and manner in which the signatory states if they so desire, may eventually co-operate in some such action tending to preserve the peace of the American continent."

These terms might apply to a European war in which one side seemed likely to extend its aggressions to America. They also apply to wars in which various American nations seemed likely to be drawn as participants. And the "peace of the American continent" might be equally disturbed by a conflict between fascist and democratic countries, with the extension of fascist ideology through war a possibility in the western world.

Makes a Starting Point

It is clear that the Buenos Aires machinery can be made to mean much or little, dependent upon the policies and determination of the leading nations when the hour of crisis strikes. But that same qualification applies to all peace machinery, from the detailed and comprehensive provisions of the League Covenant and the statutes of the world court on down the scale.

In that sense, the new provisions of the inter-American conference constitute potential peace levers as fully as if the nations had gone much farther in the way of concrete pacts and promises. But it was necessary to have some sort of skeletonized groundwork, and that has been erected in the three treaties already under way.

U. S. Shows Good Faith

The good faith of the United States in its new policies of neighborliness to the American republics was put down in writing in the second treaty, the non-intervention convention. Over the issue, a vast battle was waged at the pan-American conference in Havana in 1928, when the United States refused to

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Primate Voices Church View On Abdication of Edward; Strong Rebuke for Ex-King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—Disapproval of the "social circle" in which former King Edward moved, and reference to his choosing company "whose standards and ways of life are alien to all the best instincts of his people," was voiced on the air last night by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Coming from the Primate of the Church of England, these words strengthened the point of view which motivated Prime Minister Baldwin and the empire in permitting Edward to go rather than to keep him with social connections considered undesirable.

Primate's Sympathy

The Archbishop reflected the relief felt by British of the official and traditional school. Yet for all his condemnation of the chain of personal circumstances which brought the throne itself into the chaff of scandal-mongering, England's Primate had nothing but sympathy for Edward, for whose spiritual peace he prayed.

Disappointed hope in a dearly beloved public figure whose career had been blighted by untimely personal emotions and events, was breathed through the archbishop's address.

"Seldom if ever has any British sovereign come to the throne with greater natural gifts for his kingship," the primate said. "Seldom if ever has any sovereign been welcomed by more enthusiastic loyalty. From God he had received a high and sacred trust. Yet by his own will he has abdicated—he has surrendered that trust. With characteristic frankness he has told us his motive. It was craving for private happiness.

"Strange and sad it must be that for such a motive, however strongly it pressed upon his heart, he should have disappointed hopes so high and abandoned a trust so great. Even more strange and sad it is that he should have sought his happiness in a manner inconsistent with Christian principles of marriage and within a social circle whose standards and ways of life are alien to all the best instincts of his people. Let those who belong in this circle know that today they stand rebuked by the judgment of the nation which had loved King Edward.

High Hopes Ended

"I have shrunk from saying these words. But I have felt compelled for the sake of sincerity and truth to say them. Yet for one who has known him since his childhood, who had felt his charm and admired his gifts, these words cannot be the last. How can we forget the high hopes and promise of his youth, his genuine care for the poor suffering unemployed, his years of eager service both at home and across the seas? It is remembrance of these things that wring from our heart the cry "the pity of it, Oh, the pity of it!" To the infinite mercy and protecting care of God we commit him now, wherever he may be."

Relieved satisfaction over the new monarch's traditional propriety was expressed in these words:

"Truly it is good to think that among all the homes of the empire—homes wherefrom all that is best within it springs—none can be more happy and united than the home of our King and Queen.

"A King has gone. God be with him. A King has come. God bless him, keep him and guide him now and ever."

Commends Steadiness

Recalling the strange coincidence that it was on Dec. 11 just 248 years ago when James II fled from England, but under different circumstances, the Archbishop commended the British people everywhere for their steadiness in the crisis. He spoke with special warmth of the courageous influence of Queen Mary, whose healing mother's touch graced a situation made more difficult for her by private and public sorrows known only to the wives and mothers of kings.

Prime Minister Baldwin's firmness also drew the Archbishop's commendation. It is known that the two men were of one opinion from the start on the impossibility of breaking throne traditions for this special case, however beloved Edward was personally.

In a hasty postscript, the Archbishop of Canterbury regretted that radio time forbade his issuing of a call to the British people for a renewal of religious devotion. He announced that this would be the subject of another broadcast in a fortnight.

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TORONTO—CANADA

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BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, LIMITED, TORONTO
BIRKS-DINGWALL, LIMITED, WINNIPEG

TAKING A WINTER VACATION?
If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Viaduct Speeds Kansas City Traffic

Four-lane highway, with protected sidewalk replaces former roadway across congested industrial district and Kaw river; Buses substituted for trolley cars.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14—After months of tortuous travel across bumpy streets and multiple railroad crossings of the central industrial district, traffic between the two Kansas Citys has been restored to the high-line drive of the intercity viaduct, widened and smoothed to improve its capacity and increase safety.

Now the motorist flashes in a maximum of three minutes across the one and one-half miles of the Kaw river bottoms, at the Kaw's junction with the Missouri. He must not take longer than three minutes, for the minimum speed limit is 30 miles an hour. Trucks and other vehicles which cannot maintain that speed must take other routes. The maximum limit is 40 miles an hour.

Numerous Accidents

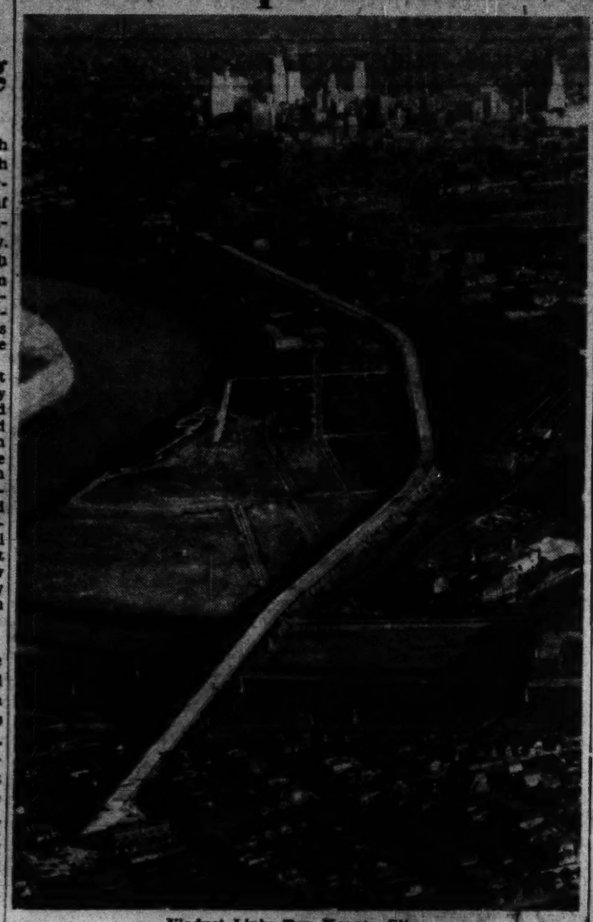
Until last March 3, the viaduct had three crowded traffic lanes and no sidewalk. Accidents were numerous and many pedestrians were struck by motorcars. Double street car tracks, supported by the same piers and understructure as the roadway, ran outside the guard rails.

Reconstruction was undertaken with allotments for grade-crossing elimination made by the WPA to the highway departments of Missouri and Kansas, about half the viaduct being in one state and half in the other. Buses were substituted for street cars, and a contract was let for slightly more than $1,000,000 for extension of the roadway over the full width of the supporting structure. The old road was demolished as the first step, leaving only piers, beams and girders.

Four-Lane Highway

Out of the project has emerged an ample four-lane trafficway, 48 feet wide. Beside it runs a 4½-foot sidewalk, protected by a double curbing two feet high. On each side of the viaduct are massive steel guard rails, replacing slight iron fences built chiefly to check runaway horses, and battered by many sideswiping of heavy motor vehicles.

The viaduct not only carries a large share of the traffic between the two Kansas Citys, but is on the route as well of three United States highways, Nos. 24, 40 and 73. It carries the motorist smoothly high above a maze of railroad switching and freight tracks, the slow commercial traffic of the industrial district in the bottoms, and the Kaw river.



Viaduct Links Two Kansas Citys

Airplane View of Four-Lane Highway Stretching a Mile and One Half Across the Kaw River Bottoms From Kansas City, Kan., in the Foreground, to Kansas City, Mo.

Mediation Plans for Spain: Dictators Cool on Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

former head of German National Socialists' activities in that country.

This trial, according to today's German press, reveals not only Frankfurter's activities but suggests he had accomplices and that evidence indicates a widespread plot for attempt on the lives of other National Socialist leaders.

The onus of proof for such assertions naturally lies with the German press and its present tone suggests that "revelations" may be forthcoming in the next few days.

In this connection Poland's lead announced over the week end in forbidding Poles to join foreign armies on pain of losing citizenship is welcomed.

Plebiscite Minimized

The British feel that mediation can only come about when intervention has been stopped. The hope that this can be done is undoubtedly rising here. There is a tendency, however, to agree with Germany and Italy that the French idea of a plebiscite is impracticable.

An ultimate solution in which there would be a United States of Spain based on the side of differences of the character and geography of the Spanish provinces is thought by many to be only a partial way out.

Polish Nationals Barred From Service in Spain By Loss of Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—Whitehall refuses to be discouraged by cold water poured by Germany, Italy and Portugal on the Franco-British proposal for joint mediation in Spain.

The fact is that with international tension still existing over the failure of non-intervention, any swift response to the proposal was not expected here.

Support for Committee

What is regarded as more important at the moment is that the way has been made easier by the replies to the mediation démarche for the London committee to work out plans for the simultaneous cessation of the dispatch of volunteers and war material to both the Government and the insurgents.

League for Rigid Control By Non-Intervention Board On Spanish War Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 14—The Spanish appeal to the League of Nations under Article XI has resulted rather more speedily than was thought possible in a unanimous vote on the resolution for rigid control in Spain which was brought up on Dec. 11.

The situation remains unchanged. Non-intervention is officially accepted, but French, Russian, German and Italian volunteers are presumably without serious opposition of their governments still pouring into Spain, while the inflow of munitions to both sides is known to be considerable. The Franco-British proposals on mediation are regarded here as only a forlorn hope at present.

The resolution passed affirms the territorial integrity and political independence of League members and declares there should be no intervention in the affairs of another state. It urges stricter control by the nonintervention committee and views the Franco-British peace initiative with sympathy.

It is further declared in the resolution that humanitarian work should be encouraged and coordinated, that international assistance in reconstruction is desirable, and that the technical services of the League should be used whenever an opportunity occurs.

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King

(Continued from Page 1)

ancient loyalties and has seen them amply justified. If the strength of one has failed, another, and we trust a stronger, has succeeded."

The Sunday Times says that the people's will has "declared itself with memorable spontaneity alike at home and overseas. It has reaffirmed its deeply rooted faith in the monarchy as a treasured symbol both of national and imperial unity. It has shown itself capable of asserting the claims of the institution against the individual without rancor or harshness, but equally without weakness or division, even where the individual had deserved and obtained an exceptional place in the hearts of his subjects."

King's Message Read In House of Lords; Several Modify Oath

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—King George VI, in a message read in the House of Lords today, said:

"I have succeeded to the throne in circumstances which are without precedent and at a moment of great personal distress, but I am resolved to do my duty and I am sustained by the knowledge that I am supported by widespread good will and sympathy from all my subjects here and throughout the world.

"It will be my constant endeavor, with God's help and supported by my dear wife, to uphold the honor of the realm and promote the happiness of my peoples."

The King's declaration was read by Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, as the peers finished the ceremony of swering allegiance to the new ruler.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was to deliver the message in the House of Commons later.

Mr. William Gallacher, Communist member of the House of Commons, and several others refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new King.

The dissenters substituted an "affirmation of 'good faith" but declined to swear the regular oath on a Bible.

Parliamentary circles considered the substitution a pledge which bound the dissenting members as strongly as the traditional oath.

Lake Worth Fleet Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Improvement of the intracoastal waterway channel through Lake Worth here has increased the size of the small sailboat fleet to more than 125 craft. Amateur sailors from 16 to 60 are grooming their "cats," moths, snipes, and other tiny craft for the winter series of racing.

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British Praised For Solidarity In Crown Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The solution of the British constitutional crisis which resulted in the abdication of King Edward VIII, "showed the steadfastness and strength and courage of the British people," and afforded "clear testimony" of their support of "Christian marriages and Christian moral ideals," in the opinion of the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The subject of King Edward's abdication was referred to by ministers in numerous pulpits in New York City yesterday and the majority strongly supported the stand taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York and that of the British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

As Expected

Bishop Manning saw in the crisis British recognition that "clear issues" were involved "both in the sphere of morals and the sphere of free constitutional government," and he declared that they had "acted accordingly."

"And in taking this action," he said, in his sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday, "they have rendered priceless service to all of us. Their action has strengthened the principles that make for morality, for stability of peace and for progress throughout the world.

"We cannot but feel deep sympathy for the young former King in the tragic situation which he brought upon himself. He had unusual gifts. In many ways he endeared himself to his people and was justly popular, but all the more these recent events showed the steadfastness and strength and character of the British people.

People With Church

"First, these events show that the British Parliament and people stand with the historic Church of England for Christian moral ideals and for the sacredness of marriage and the family.

"The King's marriage was opposed, not because he wished to marry a commoner or because he wished to marry an American, but because he wished to marry a woman who was divorced and who has two husbands still living.

"This clear testimony of the British people in support of Christian marriages and Christian moral ideals . . . is of supreme importance in this time of confused moral judgment in which we are living. It will remind many in our land that the moral law is the law of God and that defiance of God's law as to marriage or as to any other matter brings certain retribution.

"Another Man's Wife"

"Some thoughtless people with small moral vision will say—and I am sorry to see that two or three of our Senators and Congressmen in Washington are reported as saying—that the King had the right to seek happiness in his own way. But has any man, king or commoner, the right to seek happiness by running after another man's wife? And does such defiance of God's law lead to true happiness? All human experience tells us that it does not.

"Second, these grave events show that Great Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations stands firm for free constitutional government and against the present trend backward to absolute autocratic rule, whether under the name of Communism or Fascism. The action now taken has greatly strengthened the forces which stand for freedom and democracy and against the reversion to absolutism or dictatorship. . . .

Honor to Baldwin

"Honor beyond measure is due to the British Prime Minister for the way in which he has performed his gravely responsible part in this crisis. Anyone who reads Mr. Baldwin's report to the House of Commons must feel moved by admiration in the faithfulness to duty, the fine restraint and the nobility of speech which he has shown in these tragic proceedings. . . ."

The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ Church, Methodist Episcopal, saw the situation as having served "to test the power of principle over the popularity of personality."

"In a day when so many governments have given over to the autocratic will of dictators," he said, "it is heartening to see some sections of the world in which democracy still seems safe. And perhaps the most encouraging feature of it is that the abdicating monarch himself voluntarily and graciously recognized that the will of the people must prevail."

Edward's Good Taste

The Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner, pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, held that King Edward "exhibited good taste in the final analysis in abdicating."

"He had a perfect right to do so," Dr. Reisner said, "and critics' tongues should now be stilled."

Canada's Schools Closed Honoring King's Birthday

OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Government offices, schools and many business establishments in Canada will be closed today in observance of the birthday of King George VI.

The King, whose accession was proclaimed after the abdication of King Edward VIII, will be 41.

Shortly after his accession, the King, in London, asked that his birthday receive no official observance.

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Duke of Windsor on Visit To Rothschilds in Austria

VIENNA, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor arrived last night at the estate of Baron Eugene de Rothschild at Enzesfeld, the destination of his flight into voluntary exile.

The Duke, who was King Edward VIII of England, arrived here by train and left quickly in the Baron's automobile.

Apparently he retired shortly after his arrival at the estate for the lights in the guest apartment were dimmed about midnight.

The former king was in genial mood when he left the train at the Vienna West Station and paused for several minutes on the platform to let photographers take his picture.

Police Surround Depot

Police were massed in the trainshed and the streets surrounding the depot but the Duke was whisked out of a side door and avoided most of the crowds.

He climbed into the Rothschild limousine with several traveling companions and his dog "Slippers"—named for his penchant for chewing up the once-royal house slippers—that went with his master into voluntary exile.

Sir Walford Selby, British Minister to Vienna, sat beside the Duke as they drove away.

Previously Guest There

The Duke of Windsor was expected to meet many old friends at Enzesfeld, including the Baron's American-born wife, who was Kathleen Wolf of Philadelphia, daughter of an American industrialist.

When he was King of England, he was a guest of the Rotschilds during his Dalmatian vacation last summer and golfed on the private links on its spacious grounds.

The Rothschild mansion, a large white house of 50 rooms, is set far back from the highway behind iron gates, and could afford the Duke almost impregnable privacy.

During the late evening gendarmes were posted throughout the vicinity.

Enzesfeld is about 25 miles from Vienna. The nearest town of any size is Voeslau.

In Seclusion

The man who had been King of of England spent his train journey via Innsbruck in guarded seclusion. Some 40 newspapermen on the train were barred from his private car.

Border officials said that his car was routed directly to Vienna where it was expected about 10:15 p. m. (4:15 p. m., E. S. T.)

The Duke's equerry, Colonel Piers-Legh, said that he had enjoyed a comfortable trip.

Took Walk at Salzburg

At Salzburg after a day-long ride through the majestic Alps, Edward left his car for a brisk walk up and down the platform.

Under his arm as he stepped from his coach was his brindle gray cairn terrier. The dog promptly scampered about the platform as the crowd, mostly women, tittered at its antics.

The Duke wore a soft black hat, a black overcoat and gray trousers. He appeared rested and gave a cheery little salute to his guard of Austrian detectives.

He paid no attention to the giggling crowd and walked to a dimly lighted section of the platform.

Formal Accession of George VI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—Following is the text of the formal proclamation by the Accession Council which declared George VI King:

Whereas, by an Instrument of Abdication dated the Tenth day of December instant, His former Majesty, King Edward the Eighth, did declare it his irrevocable determination to renounce the throne for himself and his descendants; and the said Instrument of Abdication has now taken effect, whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other of His former Majesty's Dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George:

We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of His former Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Alderman and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord, George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection: Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless Royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy years to reign over us.

The King's Reply

Given at St. James's Palace this twelfth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-six.

To this declaration the new King replied as follows:

I meet you today in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our country. Now that the duties of sovereignty have fallen on me, I declare to you my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With my wife as helpmeet by my side, I take up the heavy task which lies before me. In it I look for the support of all my peoples.

Furthermore, my first act on succeeding my brother will be to confer on him a dukedom, and he will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor.

Busiest Cable Day Since Armistice

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Cable and wireless companies reported that the abdication of King Edward gave them the busiest day they had since the armistice was signed in 1918.

A check-up showed more than 160,000 words of press copy were sent from Europe to the United States, the major part of it on the King's abdication and romance.

The Commercial Cable company, which is affiliated with Postal Telegraph, reported that it handled 50,000 words from Europe yesterday.

The Commercial Cable Company, French Cable, Inc., said it handled 25,0000 words. Other companies reported a total wordage of more than 85,000.

In addition, a large volume was transmitted by trans-Atlantic telephone.

The Associated Press received more than 30,000 words of cable matter from London yesterday, the largest amount received by a single news organization.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Lines About Leaders." What an interesting, educational, extremely helpful feature. What an inspiration to read and learn such enlightening facts about many great persons.
2. Soap, Soup, Sous, Sods, Suds.
3. Hand, Rose, Period, Frost, Dan, Sty, NNGT. "Frost and shortening days portend."
4. The number is 61. Divided by either 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, it will give 30, 20, 15, 12, or 10, with one over in each case.
5. Jagged-uneven; facetious-jocular; listless-inattentive; flaccid-limber; literate-erudite; pliant-ductile; copious-plenticul; plebian-common; primeval-pristine; paramount-dominant.

Midwest Shippers Seek Rise In Panama Canal Toll Rates; Call Rail Tariff Prohibitive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — Midwest still believes that competition is the life of trade, but when goods turned out in New England are shipped through the Panama Canal to the west coast at rates sometimes less than a third those which must be charged to send things from Chicago to the coast by rail, there are some who ask if competition can't go just a bit too far.

The controversy over this matter, which many midwest manufacturers, railroads, and shippers contend has resulted in a costly inequality, arose soon after the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific swished together in the Panama Canal, and vessels began to operate through it. Water transportation, always much cheaper than rail, made it possible to ship certain bulky articles not requiring quick delivery all the way around the bottom of the continent at a great saving over the overland rail route cost. This, it is pointed out, gave producers on the east coast a great advantage over those in the interior.

Seek Rise in Panama Tolls

While the matter of allowing cheaper rail rates under certain conditions is involved, midwest interests believe the interests of the nation as a whole would best be served by an increase in Panama Canal rates.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has just filed with the Panama Canal Tolls and Vessel Measurement Rules Committee at Washington, a brief, asking specifically that the canal tolls be raised sufficiently to meet the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal.

The association takes the position that users of the Panama Canal in effect have the benefit of a government subsidy. They say that the revenues of the canal from 1921 to 1936 have fallen $17,000,000 short of covering operating expenses, including depreciable property, and 3 per cent interest annually on the money borrowed by the Government for its construction. They claim that experts expect the deficit to continue to increase.

Bulk Is Foreign Tonnage

Particular attention is called by the association to the fact that about 60 per cent of the tonnage passing through the canal is that of foreign vessels, which thus, they say, benefit at the expense of American taxpayers.

The value and necessity of the canal for military defense is admitted, and there is no criticism of the building and operation of the canal for this reason and for legitimate commerce. The association, representing the opinion of midwest commerce, says it feels simply that the rates should be such that the canal can be operated without a loss, and that net shippings costs should allow midwest producers to send things to the west coast and the Orient on a fair competitive basis with eastern producers.

For example, it is pointed out that Illinois manufacturers of agricultural machinery, one of the state's chief products, must absorb the difference between the rate of 56 cents by water through the canal, and $1.96, the rail rate direct from here to the coast.

Other Sharp Differences

The all-rail rate on iron and steel from Illinois, it also is pointed out, is $1 as compared with 35 cents a hundred from the East coast through the canal. Sheet steel, made here and used in large quantities in the West, goes from the East coast through the canal for 35 cents, while by rail from here the rate is 75 cents.

It is noted that several mid-west manufacturers have been forced, because of this alleged inequality, to establish plants in the East, actually farther away from the market, while many have been forced to give up their business with the West coast.

The alternative to an increase in Panama Canal toll rates is reduction of rail rates. However, under present regulations this is difficult and usually impossible. In only rare instances, they say, has it been found possible to establish rates from the Mid West to the coast on a basis competitive with the water-canal rates.

Manufacturers in this region support legislation to this end but it is realized that there are limits to the possibilites of reduction of rail rates which make it unlikely that such action could be expected to prove a solution to the problem.

Ship Line Men Disagree

On the other hand ship line operators dispute the claims of the manufacturers here. They point out, first, that producers are offered transportation from this region by barge down the Mississippi and through the canal to the West coast at rates paralleling water rates from the East coast. They also hold that differences between rail and water rates are not consistently such as to indicate an unfair advantage to eastern shippers. They say that on a few items such as those cited by the association, all-rail rates from here to the coast are higher than water rates from the East, but that on many others the difference is slight.

It also is pointed out that goods destined for the Orient from here get what is called the "overland" rate, which permits them to be sent straight through at a total cost paralleling that which producers in the East must pay to send things to the Orient by all-water.

Ship line operators do agree that probably a higher toll rate should be charged foreign vessels passing through the canal, but that an increase in rates affecting domestic ships would seriously impair their business and that of the shippers in the East.

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Mounted Troops Guard Chester Drydock Workers

CHESTER, Penna., Dec. 14 (AP)—Several hundred workers at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company passed along peaceful picket lines today to enter the plant, where a strike has been in progress since last Monday.

State troopers on horses joined police in forming a cordon between pickets who marched in the street and workers on the pavement.

The scene was in direct contrast to that of last Friday when the company opened the plant for the first time since the walkout started. One man was killed and 18 were injured that day in a riot that followed the attempt of employees to epter the plant through picket lines.

Strikers are demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

Bridges Reaches East To Bolster Ship Strike

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—Harry R. Bridges, West coast president of the International Seamen's Association, said today he had little hope of an early settlement in the maritime strike.

Arriving at Newark airport on a commercial airliner from California, he said West coast shipowners intended to prolong the strike there and break it in the East in order to undermine and destroy the seamen's association.

Mr. Bridges was accompanied by Rudolph Merriwether, secretary of Marine Engineers Benevolent Association, local 97, of San Francisco, and was met by Joseph Curran, chairman of the seamen's defense committee, which is directing the strike in New York.

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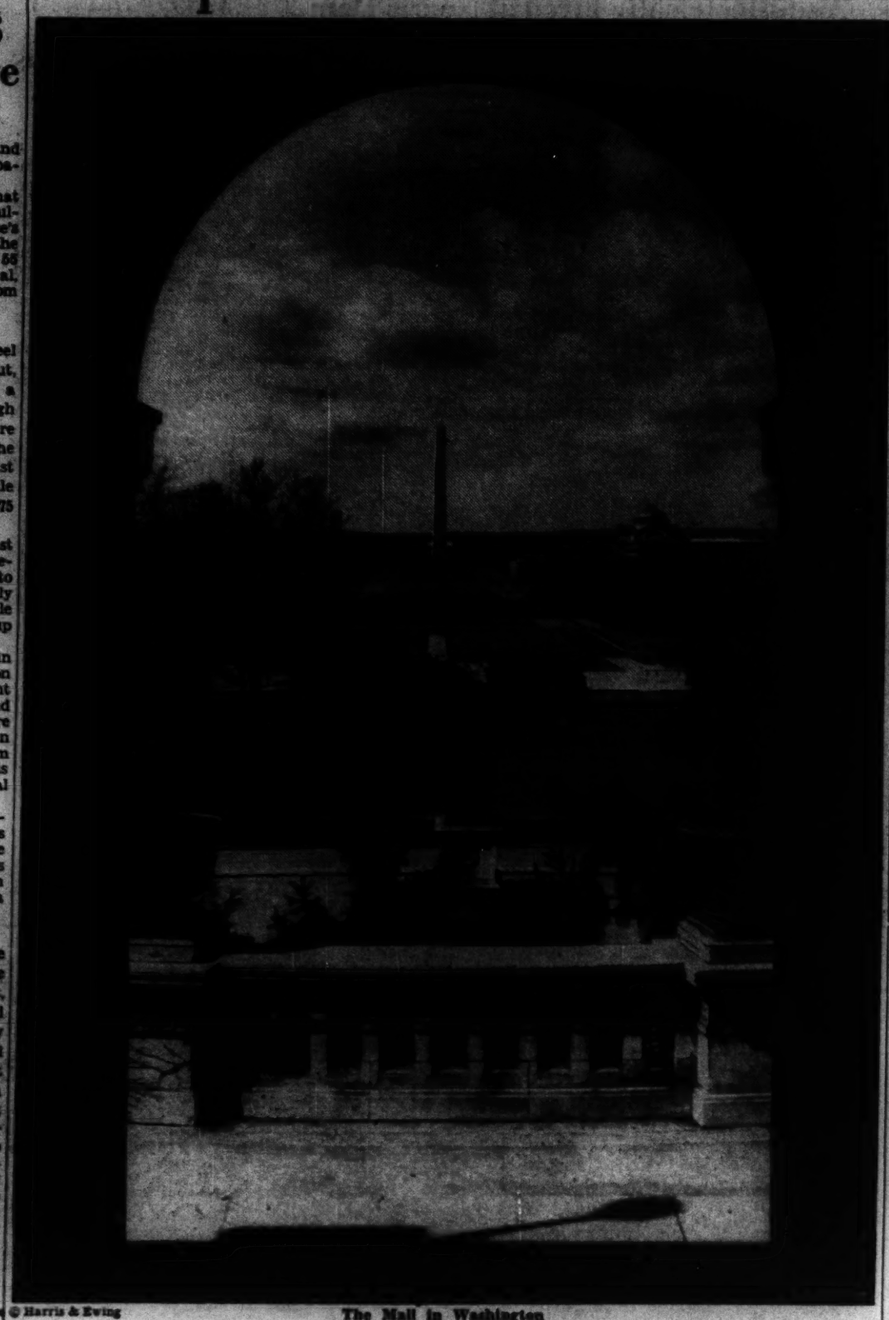

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The Mall in Washington
Looking From the Capitol to Washington Monument, With the Virginia Hills in the Background

Parkway provides vista across downtown area from capitol to Washington monument and thence across Potomac to Lee mansion; elms are planted along edges of wide carpet of grass.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A great park, destined to become world famous, is nearing completion in the nation's capital.

In accordance with plans conceived by Pierre L'Enfant 145 years ago, the National Park Service has transformed the mall into an elongated park affording a vista from the Capitol to the Washington monument and on beyond to the Lee Mansion across the Potomac in Virginia.

Named for its fashionable prototype in St. James Park, London, the mall was the central feature of L'Enfant's plan for creation of the federal capital, but during the last century and a half it has been allowed to serve in turn as a barren, unkempt commons, a railroad yard, and a site for temporary government offices erected during the World War.

Mall Is Modernized

Today, there is a new mall, looking much as M. L'Enfant would have had it, but modernized to meet requirements of automobile traffic. Four straight roadways, extending from the Capitol to the Washington monument, have been constructed. Each has its broad walk to be lined with park benches. In four parallel rows, 333 elms have been planted, bordering the outer roads on the north and south.

Down the center panel stretches a carpet of green lawn, 300 feet wide and approximately one mile long, running from the Capitol to the monument. To achieve this, it was necessary to demolish and remove the obtrusive temporary structures erected during the war, build a new government heating plant, grade the greater part of the soil and move a number of trees.

To insure the beauty of the lawn, an underground sprinkling system has been installed with 1500 water jets providing a rainfall equivalent to four-tenths of an inch for each one-half hour of operation.

Cylindrical Lamps

Lamps in the remodeled park are of the latest type from both the aesthetic and technical points of view. They are cylindrical, inner-frosted to prevent glare, and bordered with bronze.

At the east end of the park, in the development known as Union Square, two memorials have been given a new setting in keeping with their merit. One is the Grant memorial, erected by the G. A. R., and the other the George Gordon Meade memorial, erected by Pennsylvania.

Before trees obstructing the vista were cut down, a survey was made to discover their historic and present value. Forty-one were found worthy of transplanting. Among these was the Rutherford B. Hayes memorial oak, planted by the former President during his term in Congress. The tree is a "Lea Oak" a rare and valuable specimen.

Confucius Oak Saved

Also saved was the "Oak of Confucius," grown from an acorn taken from the grave of the Oriental philosopher and presented to a member of Congress who planted the seedling in the square formerly occupied by the Botanic Gardens. Others transplanted were a rare cut-leaf linden, a large red-flowering horse chestnut, an incense cedar and a giant Zelkova tree. The latter is of Chinese origin with a multiple trunk totaling more than six feet in diameter. The moving of the tree required the taking of a ball of earth about its roots 28 feet in diameter and 42 inches deep. It is reported to be in good condition one year after transplanting.

A total of $1,050,923 has been spent from public works funds for development of the mall. More work remains to be done, but enough has been accomplished to make it possible to say that the long gap between the creative dreams of the planner, L'Enfant, and the realization of the principal features of his well-laid plan for a park in the center of downtown Washington has been bridged.

Friends of Frank Rally in Protest To Ouster Threat

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 14 (AP)—Friends and associates of Dr. Glenn Frank, educator and writer, are rallying around him in protest against a threat of La Follette progressive regents to remove him from the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

Sources close to Dr. Frank took cognizance of published reports that his tenure may be ended abruptly at a special meeting of the regents on Wednesday, but those who have the power to remove the president remained silent.

Zona Gale, novelist and an alumna of the university, and Oswald Garrison Villard, writer and lecturer, issued public statements in defense of Dr. Frank.

The Alumni Association, as a body, adopted a "hands off" policy, but an executive of that organization said individual members would protest against summary dismissal of the president.

Dr. Frank, once mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate, has administered university affairs for 11 years. Within the last year there has been open conflict over administration policies between him and Gov. Philip F. La Follette, whose regent appointees are in control.

The breach came to a head after a "blow-up" in the university athletic department last spring in which Athletic Director Walter E. Meanwell and Head Coach Clarence Spears were dismissed.

Previously, Dr. Frank had been criticized by Governor La Follette for not removing what is known here as "deadwood" of the university faculty.

In defense of Dr. Frank, Zona Gale, a native of Wisconsin, said he had boosted the university from seventh to second place in the ranking of the nation's educational institutions and that the reported move to force him out "is unworthy of a La Follette."

Mr. Villard, who visits in Madison, said if Dr. Frank were removed without a hearing, the reputation of the university and of Governor La Follette would be injured from "ocean to ocean."

Dr. Frank is a native of Queen City, Mo. Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by Lincoln Memorial University, De Pauw, Michigan, Northwestern and Temple.

He was assistant to the president of Northwestern from 1912 to 1916. Later he was associated with Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant. He was named associate editor of Century magazine in 1919 and two years later became editor-in-chief.

Guards Patrol Utah City After Mine Strike Riot

PARK CITY, Utah, Dec. 14 (AP)—Sheriff's deputies patrolled this silver center yesterday, on guard against a recurrence of strike rioting in which 40 men were beaten. Tension was high among 400 pickets, unemployed for two months. They clustered about mine gates as Heber City men, willing to accept an operators' offer rejected by strikers, sought to reopen the picketed mines in the Wasatch Mountains.

U. S. Delegates Are to Attend Journalists Congress in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A Hispano-American journalistic congress is to be held in Valparaiso early in January. The interest shown in this gathering has caused a revision of original arrangements, and the Circulo de la Prensa of Valparaiso, which launched the idea in connection with the municipal celebrations of the fourth centenary of the foundation of the city, has now received the collaboration of the National Journalistic Institute in Santiago and the Chilean Government itself.

The name of the congress is somewhat misleading as, according to the latest reports from the United States, there will be at least a score of delegates to accept the invitations which have been scattered in that country, while many of those attending the Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires are expected to "call in" on the congress on their way back via the Andes. More than 100 delegates have promised to attend from South American countries.

The congressional program has yet to be completed, but the organizing committee states that entertainment of the guests will be the most prominent feature of the gathering, as Chile wishes to get the idea of a journalistic conference started in the New World and establish a continental camaraderie.

Guests of the Country

Governments, municipalities, big business and newspaperdom are rendering financial co-operation, while state and private transportation companies are offering generous facilities. It is planned to make all delegates the guests of the country for the whole period of the congress—a fortnight. Accommodations in Valparaiso will probably be arranged at the Naval School, which is available in summer vacation in January.

José Maria Raposo, president of the Circulo de la Prensa of Valparaiso, states that a reception committee has been formed in the port to welcome delegates arriving via the west coast of South America, while the Santiago Institute has a similar organization to take care of those arriving via Buenos Aires or direct by international plane.

At the Capital

A three-day entertainment program has been decided for Santiago, including a professional luncheon party in the city and a dinner on San Cristobal hill. The next morning there will be a visit to President Alessandri, a trip to the Los Cerrilios Airport, luncheon at the Army Cavalry School, followed by a demonstration of equitation, and an evening dinner at the Institute of Journalists. The third day will be spent on a country excursion.

At the Port

In Valparaiso, the entertainment arrangements include a welcome by the Valparaiso and Viña del Mar municipalities, theatrical functions, visits to exhibitions, regattas and gymkhanas held in connection with the fourth centenary, and automobile excursions to neighboring towns. Finally, guests will be given the choice of visiting the northern nitrate-fields or the southern lake region.

The press institutions of Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay and Venezuela have shown an interest in the congress, and the latest indications are that practically every country will be represented. Don Carlos Davila, former provisional president of Chile, is in charge of arrangements for delegates from the United States, and the Pan American Union of Washington has promised co-operation.

After the Peace Conference

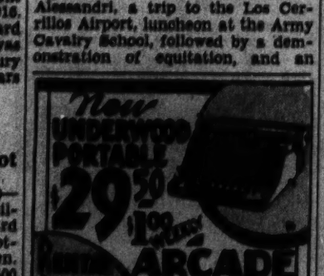
Subjects for discussion will include "The Press and International Peace," "The Press and Culture" and "Professional Questions," but the main idea is to postpone framing the complete agenda until after the Pan American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires.

The Chilean Government has instructed its consuls to facilitate the passport and visa arrangements of all visiting journalists, while international transportation companies will grant a discount in steamship and plane fares.

Ship Line Signs Pacts

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Lykes Steamship interests announced yesterday the signing of contracts with officers and engineers for more pay and better working conditions.

R. E. Tipton, executive vice-president, said contracts were signed in Houston, Texas, by James M. Lykes, president, with officials of the Masters, Mates and Pilots of America and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.



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Ship Strikers and Owners Mass for Final Showdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14—Maritime strikers and ship operators are gathering support for a final drive to settle the impasse before Christmas.

With each side expressing a desire and willingness to continue negotiations and settle the strike as quickly as possible, shipowners and union leaders are seeking trump cards to play at a showdown expected by Dec. 20.

Bridges Plans Tour

Harry R. Bridges, strike leader, has planned a speaking and organization tour beginning in New York's Madison Square Garden and carrying him to Boston, Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia before returning to the coast. His strategy is to line up solidly behind the Pacific coast unions all water front workers in an attempt to force the employer's hand. Up to the present time Atlantic and Gulf coast members of the International Longshoremen's Union have not quit work.

Mr. Bridges is acting contrary to orders of Joseph P. Ryan, international longshoremen's president who has opposed the strike.

United Front Believed Aim

The eastern trip is seen as a direct attempt to smash Mr. Ryan's power and bring all stevedores together in a united front to threaten a complete nation-wide tie-up if employers do not accept union demands. Mr. Bridges has set Dec. 20 as the date by which the shipowners shall have capitulated—"or else."

The shipowners—deepsea and coastwise—on the other hand have opened a drive for public support. They have organized what is called the Research Bureau of the Coast Committee of Shipowners. This bureau queries business houses as to how the strike has affected them and in general is showing the public the effect the lengthly strike is having on west coast business. Its contention, as directed by the committee, is that arbitration should start up immediately.

As combatants marshal their forces, the mediators on the ground, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Timothy A. Reardon, State Director of Industrial Relations, await developments from meetings between the sea-going union chief, Harry Ludenberg and Thomas G. Plant, chairman of the shipowners committee. Both men have made statements indicting that new grounds for resumption of negotiations have been reached.

High Lights of Week

High lights of the past week were:

1. Striker-employer debate before some 15,000 persons at civic auditorium, where Roger Lapham, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and Harry Bridges presented their views.

2. Agreement by strikers to load and man whatever ships are necessary to relieve the food problem in Hawaii. The vessels are owned by the Alaska Packers Association.

3. Submission of a report on the strike and his plan for settlement by Mr. Reardon to Gov. Frank F. Merriam. Mr. Reardon proposed that individual owners and individual unions lay the foundation for a cumulative peace plan through separate meetings not carried on through regular strike negotiating committees.

4. Swift union action to unload a strikebound cargo of Argentine poultry feed at Portland, Ore., after the poultrymen threatened to march on the docks and unload it themselves.

Ship Strike Accord Near, Union Chieftain States

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Peace hopes in the maritime strike were buoyed today by the leader of one of seven unions involved who reported brightest settlement prospects since the Pacific Coast ship tie-up began Oct. 30. Speaking for the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Secretary Harry Lundeberg said: "We are closer to actual agreement than we have been since the strike started."

Mr. Lundeberg, facing an election contest for his union leadership, made his optimistic announcement after a conference with Thomas G. Plant, president of the Coast Committee for Operators of Offshore Ships.

Union observers considered the election contest a possible complicating factor in Mr. Lundeberg's single-handed peace efforts. He declared tentative agreements had been reached with Mr. Plant on all but one vital point.

This, he said, involved a proposed method of settling hiring and other disputes as they arose through joint committees. The point involves control of hiring halls, key issue of the strike on which all previous negotiations have broken down.

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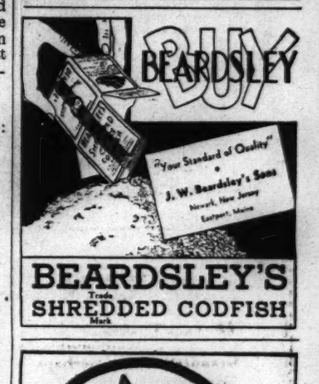

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Farmers Turn to Americas For New Economic Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — As President Roosevelt returns from Latin America, strong evidence accumulates that it is from the peace-loving agricultural element of the United States population that one of the strongest drives will come for forging closer relations with New World countries.

In a recent "public opinion poll," it is recalled, 63 per cent of the farmers voted for a Pan-American league—a higher percentage than any other class of people in the United States. This was considered the more significant since it was the Midwest farm areas which have always looked askance at the League of Nations at Geneva.

Now Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, strongly recommends this view of an all-American agreement, and in a speech that possibly forecasts new deal policies, urges United States farmers to stop talking about peace "in a sentimental way" and eliminate "highly nationalistic trading policies which inevitably lead to war." To do this he proposes advancing economic contacts with New World countries, at the expense of Europe and Asia.

Wallace States the Case

The address is considered highly significant here as putting into clear language the generally inarticulate suspicion of Europe which has long been recognized to exist among great sections of the mid-American farming group. Put specifically, Secretary Wallace declared in California last week:

"The danger of the United States getting into a serious war comes from the fact that we export goods to Europe and when war comes one side or the other interferes with that trade. Our farmers, seeing this danger and not liking certain types of foreign governments, have urged that we withdraw as much as possible from Europe and Asia. On the basis of this theory the thing to do would be to build up our trade more and more with those of our near neighbors who have similar political ideals."

Disregarding the fact that it is Canada and the Latin-American food-producing countries which are the sharpest farm competitors of the United States, Secretary Wallace develops this proposal for turning America's face from Europe to the New World. Farmers, he declares, "should count the cost, and be willing to pay a small part of it."

Must Be Satisfied With Less

He declares that "we must be willing to accept small increases in the imports of certain agricultural products" from Latin America as part of this cost.

"In the cause of peace, the farmers of the United States must learn to say 'yes' as often as possible to agricultural imports from Pan America while at the same time reserving the right to say 'no' when any vital branch of agriculture is likely to be menaced by too great imports.

"Last year 68 per cent of our agricultural exports went to the five countries which are certain to be involved in any major difficulty in Europe and Asia. Only 10 per cent of our agricultural exports went to Pan-America. Both our hearts and our heads lead us increasingly to Pan-America, but the facts are stubborn and of necessity can be brought in line with out desires only slowly.

Future Lies Near Home

"I hope our young people will increasingly interest themselves in the history, geography, culture and languages of Latin America.

"With Europe and Asia in the states in which they find themselves, it is clear that our immediate future lies in these two continents (the Americas) and that it behooves us to understand Latin-American culture as we have never understood it before. The Pan American Airways and the automobile road from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City are straws in the wind. Is our farm organization leadership in position to read the signs of the times?"

Washington observers are uncertain how far this striking appeal of Secretary Walltce to "withdraw as much as possible from Europe and Asia" reflects the views of President Roosevelt, but it is certain that the drive to bring closer alignment of the United States with other countries of the Western Hemisphere has progressed parallel to the news of distudbances in the Old World and the Far East.

Americas Like Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

countenance condemnation of the practice of intervention.

Even at Montevideo in 1933, when the Latin-American states adopted a convention condemning intervention, Secretary Hull applied an informal reservation saying that "no government need fear any intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt Administration." The American nations, seeking a concrete and unequivocal renunciation of intervention, put the United States to the test at Buenos Aires, with a convention "to abolish the practice of intervention."

No Internal Meddling

United States signature has been promised to the following form of words—a far cry from the diplomacy of the Theodore Roosevelt or Wilson Administrations. The treaty says:

"The high contracting parties declare to be inadmissible the intervention of any one of them, directly or indirectly, and for whatever reason, in the internal affairs of any other of the parties. The violation of the provisions of this article shall give rise to mutual consultation, with the object of exchange of views and seeking methods of peaceful adjustment."

Adoption and ratification of this convention, plus the articles of the peace convention referring to threats from abroad, complete the task of broadening the Monroe Doctrine. The original protective purposes of that doctrine, in keeping foreign aggressors off American soil, are now to be accomplished by the American nations standing shoulder to shoulder in defense. The later interpretations of the doctrine to cover United States intervention in the internal affairs of various American nations, are now legally and contractually scrapped by the non-intervention convention.

Easy for Senate

The watering-down of the treaties is expected materially to facilitate their ratification by the Senate. the nonintervention pledge, though perhaps irritating to some individual members, could scarcely be opposed by a big group if actually brought to a vote It would be possible for the United States to use its ratification of this treaty as a quid pro quo to expedite lagging Latin-American ratifications on some of the treaties in which this Government is seriously interested.

While an undercurrent of cynicism accompanies any discussion of international peace treaties these days, it seems to be generally felt in Washington that Secretary Hull's diplomacy at Buenos Aires has been fruitful, and that President Roosevelt's personal visit contributed greatly to the unusual atmosphere that prevailed.

Now the larger task remains of assisting in ratification of the accords, and of perpetuating an atmosphere conducive to serious collaboration whenever the peace is threatened.

Proposal for League Of American Nations Is Believed Shelved

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 14 (AP)—Authoritative sources forecast today proposals for creation of an American League of Nations and an American court would be shelved by the Pan American peace conference.

Juan Antonio Buero of Uruguay, chairman of a sub-committee which studied the projects submitted by several nations, prepared reports urging that the subjects be referred to the regular Pan-American conference at Lima in 1938, with experts studying them in the meantime.

A poll of members of the sub-committee indicated his recommendations would receive majority support.

The United States is understood to oppose both measures in their present form, although it has recommended inter-American co-operation for peaceful settlement of American disputes.

Some large nations which are members of the Geneva League of Nations, like Argentina, have opposed the American league plan for fear it would interfere with their Geneva commitments or would cause partial isolation of America from Europe.

The United States, meanwhile, won support for its American neutrality project. By noon at least 11 nations had signed it as joint sponsors.

These countries were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador and the United States.

The project, calling for consultation among American nations in the event of war within or outside America, was believed likely to obtain committee approval today or tomorrow.

Salvador made reservations in signing the plan, hoping for inclusion of some features of the Central American proposal for a pact to provide for joint American action in case of outside aggression.

Proposals Prepared

The major proposals already passed by the committee were called before a full plentary session of the conference for Tuesday. The proposals, which are expected to be approved, are:

1. A convention providing for inter-American consultation to shape joint action if war within or outside the American continents threatens peace and security of the contracting nations.
2. A resolution reiterating the non-intervention principle with a provision for joint consultation if emergency arises.
3. A resolution urging all the American republics to complete ratification of existing inter-American peace pacts.

Aside from the United States neutrality project, the main proposals remaining for committee action were two resolutions urging intensification of inter-American trade through lower tariff barriers and commercial treaties.

Also up for committee action was the proposed inter-American court of justice suggested by the Central American nations.

President Nears End Of His Peace Voyage Among the Americas

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AT SEA, Dec. 14 (AP)—On the last 750-mile leg of one of the longest voyages ever made by an occupant of the White House, President Roosevelt's flotilla steamed past the Bahamas today and headed up the Atlantic standing far out to sea off the east Florida coast.

The President is scheduled to land at Charleston, S. C., early Tuesday ending a 12,250-mile journey to South America and back.

Mr. Roosevelt planned to go directly to Washington from Charleston. No plans were made for him to be met by any party leaders or heads of his administrative departments.

The commanders of the Cruiser Indianapolis, the presidential flagship, and the escort Cruiser Chester said the 21-day trip, considering the seas traveled and the distance, was one of the smoothest voyages in their experience.

Hemp Produced in Texas

Production and processing of hemp will be introduced into the Lower Rio Grande Valley next year by the Texas Hemp Association.

Denmark and Poland Open Trade Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Aiming at expanding trade between Poland and Denmark a special Chamber of Commerce has been opened here.

In 1935 Danish imports from Poland amounted to 28,000,000 crowns ($6,140,350) while exports to Poland reached 8,500,000 crowns. This trade includes more than 200 Danish and Polish firms.

The work of the new Chamber of Commerce will be to give information on business conditions in both countries. It is expected that Danish ships will also be used to carry more Polish goods as a result of trade agreements between Denmark and Poland.

Native Clay Refined for Porcelain And Electrically Fired at Norris Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A new industry has developed from experiments here within the shadow of Norris dam. Porcelain is being made from clay found in this country. Previously, either the clay (kaolin) or the finished product has been imported from Europe or Asia.

A kaolin refining method developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority has already been turned over to private industry. An electric firing method will be handled the same way, for TVA will not go into the commercial production of porcelain ware.

Quietly experiments have for months been under way in a stone house, with green tile roof, that looks like other dwellings on the edge of TVA's model town of Norris, near Knoxville. No word of what was being done went out. The building of Norris Dam and the town held the spotlight.

S. T. Henry of Spruce Pine, N. C., made the announcement:

"We have succeeded in doing the two things we set out to do," said Mr. Henry. "First, we have refined native primary kaolin for the manufacture of porcelain; and second, we have fired it with electricity."

Far-reaching consequences as the result of these experiments were predicted by Mr. Henry. Besides fine china from American kaolin, it means that in time of war this country will no longer be dependent on a foreign country or countries for the kaolin needed for making spark plugs and electrical insulation.

Explorers Honor Greely Survivor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, U. S. A. retired, of Washington, the last survivor of Greeley's arctic expedition of 1881-84, last night was elected the first honorary member of the American Polar Society.

Paul Siple, president of the society formed by members of recent Byrd and Ellsworth polar expeditions and a veteran of Byrd's antarctic explorations, said a scroll would be presented the veteran explorer at Washington today on his eightieth birthday.

A map showing the route taken by Mr. Brainard and Lieut. James B. Lockwood will be inscribed on the scroll, indicating they surpassed the record held progressively by British explorers for 275 years, by reaching the then highest point north, latitude 83 degrees, 24 minutes, 30 seconds.

Westminster Shorter Catechism Reprinted for Waiting Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — A revised edition of the Westminster Shorter Catechism is soon to appear in Chinese as result of exhaustion of the original translation by Dr. C. W. Mateer, printed nearly 30 years ago by the old Presbyterian Mission Press.

Dr. W. M. Hayes undertook this work at the request of the Kwang Hseuh Publishing House, in collaboration with his Chinese and missionary colleagues on the faculty of the North China Theological Seminary. After months of work by individual faculty members, the whole faculty sat in daily session for over a week during summer vacation to finish the job. Where all could not agree, the translation to be used was chosen by a majority vote.

Rules employed as a guide for revision included:

1. Accuracy in translating thought of the original.
2. Simplicity of Mandarin style—as much like the Mandarin Bible style as possible.
3. Conformity to Scripture phraseology as far as possible.
4. Uniformity of expression in question and answer as aid to memory.

A limted edition is being issued so that changes can be made in a year or two. There is a large demand in the Chinese Church for the Shorter Catechism and in one "field" alone there is a waiting order for 2000 copies.

The zest of winter invites you north!

Shake the grimy drabness of town and go north, where virgin snow covers mountain, hill, and valley with a blanket of beauty. Enjoy a week-end of rollicking fun—or extend your stay for a real vacation at some hospitable hotel.

Let your days be filled with the fun of skiing, snowshoeing, coasting, dog sledding, tobogganing, horseback riding, sleighing, skating, or just the sheer joy of beholding the tremendous spectacle of mountains in winter—or the intricate loveliness of near-by snow-laden trees and bushes.

And, when evening comes, sit by an open fire where pent-up sunshine crackles with joy at its release from hissing logs—dance under soft lights —don warm clothes and go for a pung ride, or join a snowshoe party beneath a silver moon.

Where? A hundred places! In New Hampshire, where the Old Man of the Mountain gazes over snowclad scenes; in Vermont, where sleigh bells tinkle in the clean, crisp air; in the Adirondacks, where Lake Placid nestles below old Whiteface; and, of course, there is Montreal and the Laurentians.

Why not plan that winter trip now? Let the advertisements on the Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Friday — and in the regular advertising columns on these and other days — guide you to the snowy northlands.

★ Photographs Courtesy New England Council and Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce

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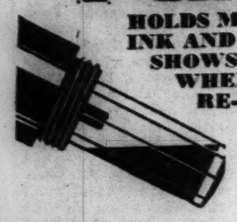

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Fine gauge Silk Stockings, lisle feet and tops for extra strength. No clocks. Also available in Distingué, Java-tan, Tea-dance, Bengali, Ochre-beige, Suntouch or Greige. Sizes 8½ to 10½. 3/11

"BEAUTILITY DE LUXE" IN "RUSTI"
Lovely English sheer Silk Stockings made from newest yarns. Beautility de Luxe Stockings have no clocks and are equally suitable for day or evening wear. Also available in Suntint, Tangreen, Auburn, Amore, Town-talk or Bark. Sizes 8½ to 10½. 4/11

LEDA 2 IN "RUSTI"
Heavy 10-strand Silk with lisle foot and tops. 5/11

LEDA 3 IN "RUSTI"
Medium-weight Silk with lisle foot and tops. With or without clocks. 4/11

Leda 2 and 3 also available in Black, Dark Beaver, Gunmetal, Mole-beige, Rose-beige, Smoke, Steel Grey, Taupe, Sandoe or Thatch.

"BARBARA LEE" IN "RUSTI"
The smartest of all American Clear Silk Stockings. Has the new invisible double-heel reinforcement and is wonderfully durable. Also available in Sungold, Peach, Clo, Amber, Tally or Sudan. Sizes 8½ to 10½. 6/11

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Medium weight, highly mercerised Lisle Stockings which retain their silky appearance even after repeated washings. With or without clocks. In Dark Beaver, Dark beige, Rose-beige, Gala, Nut Brown, Beach-leaf, Gunmetal, Steel Grey, Sungleam, White or Black. 2/11

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Shensi Province One of Poorest Parts of China

By the Associated Press

Shensi, center of the uprising against Chiang Kai-shek and his Nanking regime, is one of the poorest and least populous of China's provinces, with an estimated 17,000,000 inhabitants.

Kwangsi, mentioned as a possible adherent to the rebellion, has only 12,000,000 population. Two more populous provinces, Hopei, with 39,000,000, and Szechuan, with 52,000,000, may withhold support from the Nanking regime, according to Tokyo dispatches.

The provinces most likely to remain loyal to the Nanking Government are Kiangsu, containing the capital, Nanking, with 35,000,000; Anhwei, 20,000,000; Chekiang, 24,000,000; Fukien, 14,000,000; Honan, 35,000,000; Hupeh, 28,000,000; Kwangtung, 37,000,000; Kiangsi, 28,000,000.

Figures are those of the Chinese post office's estimates, the most trustworthy available. China has never had a modern census. The total population of China, minus the lost Manchurian provinces, is estimated at 450,000,000.

Food Reaches Alaska

SITKA, Alaska, Dec. 14 (AP)—The government-chartered ship Boxer has arrived with food supplies, relieving an acute shortage. It was the first ship to bring food since Oct. 25.

Stores had been without butter, eggs, vegetables and other necessities for the past month.

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Revolt in North China; Rebels at Vital Spot

Incidents Lead Up to Hostilities Between China and Japan

War Long Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Prior to the present outbreak in China which inevitably involves the Japanese, many new "incidents have given concern to responsible observers in Japan as well as in China over strained relations between the tw ocountries.

A Christian Science Monitor correspondent recently visited Japan just after the Chengtu and Pakhoi "incidents" in China and was told in many informed quarters that grave developments were likely to occur. His return actually almost coincided with fresh "incidents" in Hankow and Shanghai which greatly heightened tension immeasurably.

In the single month between Aug. 24 and Sept. 24 there were recorded four such crises entailing the death of five Japanese and the wounding of four. Here is the record: On Aug. 24 at Chengtu two Japanese civilians were killed, while two others suffered injuries. At Pakhoi on Sept. 3, one Japanese civilian was killed. At Hankow on Sept. 19 a Japanese consular policeman was shot dead. At Shanghai on Sept. 23 one Japanese sailor was shot dead and two others were wounded.

Others Unsettled

As background for the Shanghai shootings it should be borne in mind that there were two other shootings still unsettled—the morder of a civilian on July 10 and that of a warrant officer on Nov. 10 of last year. All three of these were in the International Settlement, at various parts of the Hongkew district which is predominately Japanese settled and virtually Japanese-controlled.

That times have somewhat changed in China is shown by the fact that there was no instant act of war in connection with any of these cases. But each brought serious trouble nearer by leaps and bounds. In Japan a short time ago it was being quietly but apparently reliably reported that the Japanese army and navy were shipping large quantities of gasoline to Shanghai for shore operations at points of course not known. In Shanghai no confirmation could be obtained but every general sign indicated the truth of a general theory of comprehensive Japanese preparations.

There is good ground for belief that neither China nor Japan has been in any official way "looking for trouble," but trouble has been looking for them, it would seem.

Chinese See War Coming

In many quarters it has been believed for months that the Chinese Government feels that war with Japan is practically inevitable. But China has been literally pulling herself up by the bootstraps in the way of national defense, and general national rehabilitation. Delay adds to the effectiveness of the preparations. Just when, if ever, the Government will regard itself as ready to fight is problematical.

It is equally problematical as to what good can be accomplished by fighting at any time, unless through her own strength or through international compact, probably with the Soviets, China feels in position to admit such a decisive reversal to the Japanese that North China would be evacuated and Manchoukuo restored to a Chinese-controlled and-governed Manchuria, perhaps through the medium of a coup d'état whereby the "Government of Manchoukuo" at Hsinking (Changchun) would renounce its theoretically independent status and adhere to the National Government of China.

Not Time to Fight

From the Japanese point of view, it is important to realize that even the most truculent of Japanese militarists probably subscribe to the old theory that the sword is most efficiently wielded when it is left in its scabbard.

Free to utilize the threat of force, Japan is after all not anxious for a war with China which certainly would be highly expensive and which at best could only leave more embarrassments in Japan's lap—while at worst it might utterly ruin an empire.

Thus neither side is really anxious to provoke active hostilities. But when "incidents" occur as rapidly, and as seriously, as in the month of Aug. 24-Sept. 24 just cited, and in connection with the German-Japanese anti-Red pact, events force themselves upon governments too rapidly for easy assimulation. In other words, even those at the helm have difficulty in keeping the ship steered precisely as they wish.

Suggestions are freely made that the chain of "incidents" is being engineered by some underground group unfriendly both to Nanking and to Tokyo. There is much in the general aspect of affairs to support this view.

By a Staff Artist

Scene of New Outbreak

Arrow Points to Sianfu, Where China's 'Dictator' Was Arrested by Insurgents

Communist Move Seen by Tokyo In Revolt of Chang

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Tokyo is reported to have consulted Germany, her anti-communist ally, today, on reports that the Comintern was behind the amazing seizure of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Germany, to whom Japan is bound by a newly-announced anti-communist accord, was consulted quickly by the Tokyo regime.

The press said there was indisputable proof the Communist International had instigated the seizure of Generalissimo Chiang and his generals.

Opens Up New Route

Military observers said that the coup d'état would have been impossible unless Marshal Chang had formed an alliance with the communist leaders he was supposed to have been fighting.

Such an alliance, these observers declared, opened up a "red route from Moscow to North Central China."

The Domei (Japanese) News Agency quoted responsible political observers in China as believing execution by a firing squad, or life imprisonment, was the most likely order which Marshal Chang would write for his captured superior.

Will He Give in?

Nanking, said the agency, was believed to be attempting to buy off the young marshal. But the Chinese observers said that they doubted whether Marshal Chang could be persuaded to free the Generalissimo on Nanking's terms.

Domei also said it was feared now that anti-Japanese agents of the Chinese Popular Front would attempt to divide China into two hostile camps, the Popular Front and the National Front—and bring about something of an oriental Spain.

Such a situation, the agency contended, would lead to intensified international turmoil.

Eight divisions of the Chinese Central Army were reported ready to attack the mutineers' stronghold of Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province, where General Chiang was said to be held.

When War Minister Ho Ying-chin gives the word four of these divisions will advance from south Shensi Province and four from Kansu to the west.

Carpenters Endorse Plan For 5-Day, 30-Hour Week

LAKELAND, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America voted endorsement Dec. 11 to a proposal for a five-day, 30-hour work week.

Delegates approved a suggestion that the brotherhood's constitution be amended to advocate federal legislation providing for a 30-hour instead of a 40-hour work week as previously requested.

County in Two States

Berkley County, West Virginia, the birthplace of Robert Trimble, American jurist, formerly was in Virginia.

Permanent CCC Urged, Run Under Civil Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps as a permanent agency and application of civil service to administrative posts in the system is urged by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work.

"If it is decided that the CCC should be removed from the 'emergency' agencies, to become a more or less permanent feature of our governmental policy," Mr. Fechner said in his annual report, "it is strongly urged and recommended that all positions therein save enrollees and intermittent workers, should be placed under the classified civil service."

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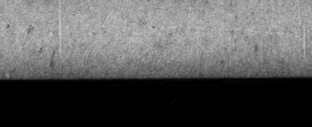

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Nanking Government Sends Troops to Rescue Chiang

Kung at Helm

(Continued from Page 1)

tionalist chieftian, officials believed, could stave off imminent civil conflict.

The leadership of the Executive Yuan was taken over by Dr. Kung, and Gen. Ho Ying-chin assumed direction of the Military Affairs Commission. Both those posts were held by General Chiang.

The capital was comparatively quiet. Armed patrols, guarding the streets since the crisis developed, were withdrawn.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek returned by plane from a supposed trip to Loyang, where it was understood she had gone to assist in negotiations for the release of her husband.

The dictator's wife, the former Mei Ling-Soong, Wellesley-educated daughter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "Father of the Chinese Republic," has been General Chiang's assistant in the Government.

Best Citizen Prizes Provided in Glasgow By Anonymous Donor

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GLASGOW, Scot.—Every three years a prize of £1000 is to be offered here to the person who has done most for this city's well-being, a special fund for this award having been instituted by an anonymous citizen.

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4. In or toward the creation or fostering of good or better relations between different classes in the city.
5. In or toward the increase of culture or opportunities for educational and cultural developments.
6. In or toward the bringing of the city into a more honored position or into prominence in any worthy and honorable respect.

The first award will be made in the autumn of 1938.

Fox 'Bank Night' Ban Protested in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14 (AP)—Fox Theaters, through their lawyer, said yesterday they would contest a Supreme Court decision forbidding further use of their copyrighted and patented "bank night" plan in Kansas movie theaters.

The court ruled the plan embraces "at least the nature of lottery" and is in violation of the State's anti-lottery laws.

Roland Boynton, attorney for the theaters company, said he would file a petition for a rehearing before the court, citing that state supreme courts of Iowa, New Hampshire and Massachusetts have upheld the plan and that appellate courts of Texas and New York have ruled it valid.

Cottonseed Now of Value

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Russians Charge Japanese With Fomenting Coup

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (AP) — The authoritative newspaper Pravda denied today Japanese charges the Soviet was involved in Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's revolt against the Chinese Government and counter-charged that Japan was directing the coup.

The news of the Chinese crisis brought about by the capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by Marshal Chang dominated all Moscow papers.

The situation was treated as gravely important.

"The Chinese masses will not permit this move," Pravda said.

"The imperialistic policy of Tokyo's aggressers will once more open the eyes of the Chinese masses to the intentions of Tokyo to further enslave the great Chinese people.

"The Soviet Government remains devoted to its policy of strict non-intervention in foreign states."

Really Helping Japan

Pravda said that while it might appear that Marshal Chang was raising his banner against the Japanese he is "actually helping Japan to further sacrifice of his country.

"Japanese imperialism systematically works to divide a country into small units incapable of united resistance."

Japan has not yet abandoned hope that Soviet Russia will sign a new fisheries convention extending Japan's fishing rights in Far Eastern Russian territorial waters to replace the old agreement expiring at the end of the year, an authoritative source said today.

The new convention, extending rights gained by Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, was reported for signature in November, but when the Japan-Germany anti-communist pact was revealed the Moscow Government refused to sign.

Hope for Action

Mamoru Shigemitsu, new Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, was awaiting further word from Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, following their meetings of last week. At that time Mr. Litvinoff told the Japanese envoy that the whole matter, one of the most important items of Russo-Japanese relations, was under review by the Kremlin.

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Ferrell Best Defensive Catcher in Circuit This Year—Hockey Race Tightens

Fielding Figures Smashed During 1936 A. L. Race

Official American League fielding averages for 1936, released today, reveal that nine records were either broken or equaled and the defensive standard of the entire circuit was maintained throughout the most recent pennant campaign. As a unit, the junior circuit fielded at a .971 clip, only a point below the 1935 figure, and only two points under the all-time major league mark.

Five American League records were smashed, one major figure broken and three more tied. The American's total of seven triple plays tied the all-time standard set by the junior circuit in 1922 and equaled by the National in 1929. Zeke Bonura of Chicago participated in 150 double plays from his first-base post, tying the major league mark set in 1935 by Joe Kuhel, Washington. The third major league record was tied by Billy Rogell, Detroit, who went through a 10-inning game with Washington on June 16 without having a fielding chance.

Double plays offered the opportunity to set two new league marks. The circuit as a whole turned in 1232 to top the old record of 1229, set in 1925. Luke Appling of Chicago, the league's batting champion, participated in 119 double plays, shattering Rogell's 1933 total of 116.

Sam West, St. Louis, created a new standard by making 460 putouts, this being the fourth time he had topped the 400 mark. Charley George of Cleveland broke the league mark for most putouts credited to a catcher in a single game, and later equaled his own standard. He had 17 on Sept. 7 and again on Sept. 13.

Among individual leaders, Al Simmons of Detroit took the major honors by topping outfielders with a percentage of .996. He also led in 1929 and 1930, and now needs only two more annual titles to equal the league record for domination by a single player.

Bonura topped the first baseman with a percentage of .996, with only seven errors against him in 1614 chances. Charley Gehringer, Detroit, led the second basemen with a .974 mark. Ossie Bluege, taking part in only 52 games with Washington, turned in a brilliant string by going 37 games at second base without an error. Red Rolfe, New York, topped the third basemen with a mark of .957, and Rogell led the shortstops with a .965 figure.

Seventeen pitchers, all working 13 or more games, turned in perfect fielding records. Ted Lyons, Chicago, led by handling 50 chances in 26 games. Rick Ferrell of Boston topped the catchers with a .987 figure.

Around the Hub

Defeat of the Boston Redskins, 21-7, yesterday, in the National Pro Football League playoff with Green Bay Packers, occasioned no surprise to Boston fans. Any team with a better than average forward passing attack could make the Redskins look bad since the locals were not smart either individually or collectively against passes.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Marshall, team owner, has not decided where the Redskins will play next year, but consensus is that they will not return to Boston. Some 30,000 turned out at the Polo Grounds to view the game which is just about 25,000 more than would have viewed it here. The team may play out of Washington, Marshall's home town, next year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indoor golf schools are opening and among those giving winter instruction is Johnny Homan, professional at Riverside, who is operating at 137 Federal stret, Boston. The Jordan Marsh school again is in full swing with Les Cottrell and others at hand.

♪ ♪ ♪

Philadelphia is now interested in running an indoor ski met, similar to the one first held in Boston last year by Walter Brown. New York took up the idea this year with the aid of young Brown and has just closed a successful week, drawing 12,000 on the last day of the met held in Madison Square Garden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard grapplers proved too good for M. I. T. Saturday. The Harvards downed the Tech wrestlers, 34 to 0.

Indoor Track Meet

Entry blanks are now available for the 21st annual indoor track and field games, which is run each year under the auspices of the Huntington avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. This year's games will be run on Jan. 23, it was announced today by William C. Hultgren, track coach at the "Y."

A special invitation one-mile run will augment the already large array of events, including a 45-yard dash, 200-yard run, 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, two-mile run, 45-yard high hurdles, 16-pound shotput, running high jump and relay races to be arranged.

All events will be handicapped with the exception of the invitation mile and 45-yard high hurdles.

College Hockey Results

Boston Olympics 3, Yale 0.
Hustrya 6, McMaster 3.
Princeton 5, Boston 1.

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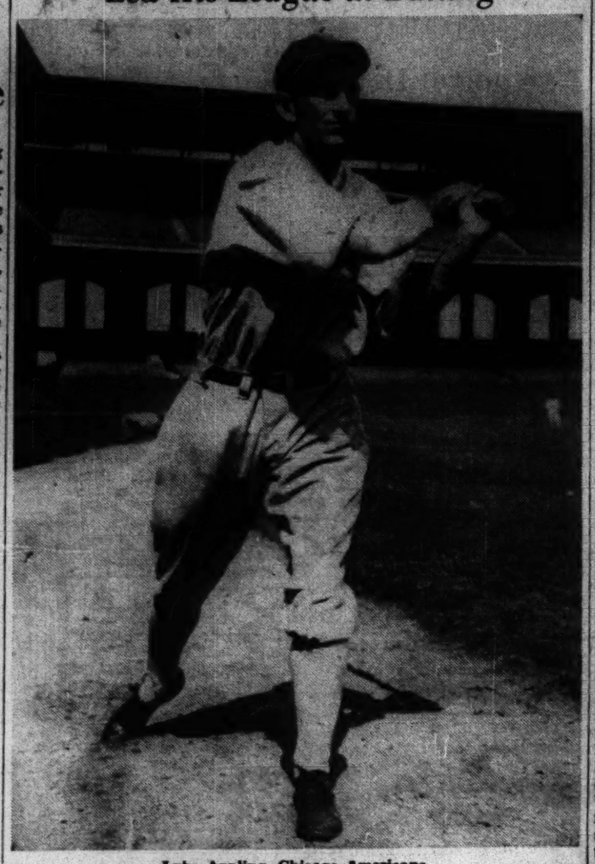

Luke Appling, Chicago Americans

1936 American League Batting Averages

Club Batting

	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	LB	RBI	PC
Cleveland	157	5646	921	862	1715	2605	357	82	123	77	66	53	1173	852	.304
New York	155	5591	1065	731	1656	2703	315	83	182	67	76	40	1199	995	.300
Detroit	154	5464	971	871	1638	2396	328	55	94	88	72	49	1242	847	.300
Washington	153	5433	889	799	1601	2248	293	84	62	61	103	42	1189	822	.295
Chicago	153	5466	920	873	1597	2171	282	56	60	107	66	29	1279	862	.292
St. Louis	155	5391	804	1064	1502	2170	299	66	79	72	62	20	1199	761	.279
Boston	155	5383	775	784	1485	2155	288	62	86	108	54	44	1193	718	.276
Philadelphia	154	5373	714	1045	1443	2019	240	60	72	74	59	43	1154	663	.269
Totals		43747	7009	7009	12657	18427	2400	548	758	654	553	320	9628	6520	.289

Individual .300 Batters

Ten or More Games

Name and Club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	Pct.
Linke, Edward, Wash.	R	13	15	3	6	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	.400
Appling, Lucius B., Chi.	R	138	526	111	204	267	31	7	6	6	10	6	.388
Uhle, George E., Clev.	R	24	21	1	8	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	.381
Averill, Howard Earl, Clev.	L	152	614	136	232	385	39	15	28	2	3	3	.378
Campbell, Bruce D., Clev.	L	76	172	35	64	101	15	3	6	1	2	1	.372
Dickey, William N., N. Y.	L	117	423	99	153	261	26	8	22	0	0	3	.362
Murphy, John J., N. Y.	R	27	58	4	12	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	.345
Gehringer, Charles L., Det.	L	154	641	144	227	356	60	12	15	3	4	1	.354
Gehrig, Henry L., N. Y.	L	155	579	167	205	403	37	7	49	3	3	4	.354
Walker, Gerald H., Det.	R	124	550	105	194	295	55	5	12	8	17	8	.353
Sullivan, William J Jr., Clev.	L	93	319	39	112	162	32	6	2	4	5	2	.351
Greenberg, Henry, Det.	R	12	46	10	16	29	6	2	1	0	1	0	.348
Moses, Wallace Jr., Phil.	L	146	585	98	202	280	35	11	7	6	12	4	.345
Bell, Roy C., St. L.	R	155	616	100	212	309	40	12	11	6	4	1	.344
Trosky, Harold A., Clev.	L	151	629	124	216	405	45	9	42	3	6	5	.343
Stone, Jonathan T., Wash.	L	123	437	95	147	238	22	11	15	3	8	0	.341
Heath, John Geoffrey, Clev.	L	12	41	6	14	20	3	3	1	0	1	0	.341
Foxx, James E., Bos.	R	155	585	130	198	369	32	8	41	2	13	4	.338
Radcliff, Raymond A., Chi.	L	138	618	120	207	276	31	7	8	1	6	3	.335
Weatherly, Roy, Clev.	L	84	349	64	117	181	28	6	8	1	3	8	.335
Bonura, Henry J., Chicago	R	148	587	120	194	283	29	7	12	2	4	2	.330
Simmons, Aloysius H., Det.	R	142	568	96	186	275	38	6	13	1	6	4	.327
Di Maggio, Joseph J. Jr., N. Y.	R	138	637	132	206	367	44	15	29	3	4	0	.323
Hogan, J. Francis, Washington	R	19	65	8	21	28	4	0	1	0	0	1	.323
Kuhel, Joseph, Washington	L	149	588	107	189	295	42	8	16	3	15	7	.321
Pytlak, Frank A., Clev.	R	75	224	35	72	95	15	4	0	4	5	3	.321
Rolfe, Robert A., N. Y.	L	135	568	116	181	280	39	15	10	10	3	0	.319
Sington, Frederic W., Wash.	R	25	94	13	30	41	8	0	1	0	0	0	.319
Travis, Cecil H., Wash.	L	138	517	77	164	224	34	10	2	4	4	4	.317
Hale, Arnel Odell, Clev.	R	153	630	124	196	314	50	13	14	8	8	5	.311
Goslin, Leon A., Detroit	L	147	572	122	180	301	33	8	24	3	14	4	.315
Chapman, Wm. Ben., 36 N. Y.; 37 Wash.	R	133	540	110	170	265	30	10	5	3	20	9	.315
Kimsey, Chad E., Det.	L	22	16	3	5	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	.313
Hayes, Minter C., Chi.	R	148	417	53	130	185	34	3	5	8	4	3	.313
Ferrell, Richard B., Bos.	R	121	410	59	128	189	27	5	8	5	0	1	.312
Millies, Walter L., Wash.	R	74	215	26	67	81	10	2	0	3	1	0	.312
Selkirk, George A., N. Y.	L	137	493	93	152	252	28	9	18	4	13	7	.308
Auker, Elden L. Detroit	R	35	58	7	24	29	3	0	0	7	0	0	.308
Kreevich, Michael A., Chi.	R	137	550	99	169	238	32	11	5	15	10	5	.307
Hill, Jesse T., Washington	R	85	233	36	71	100	19	1	5	3	11	0	.305
Fox, Ervin, Det.	R	71	220	46	67	93	12	1	4	10	1	3	.305
Tebbetts, George Robt. Det.	R	10	33	7	10	14	1	2	1	0	0	0	.303
Phillips, Clarence L., Det.	R	22	33	3	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	.303
Finney, Louis K., Phil.	L	151	653	100	197	246	26	10	1	0	7	8	.302
Clift, Harland B., St. L.	R	152	576	145	174	296	48	11	20	3	12	4	.302
Hoag, Myril O., N. Y.	R	43	156	23	47	73	9	4	3	3	3	1	.301

Only 23 Games On Red Sox Schedule

A 23-game spring exhibition schedule, featuring numerous open dates to give Manager Joe Cronin the opportunity to correct faults, is announced by the Red Sox. The schedule opens March 21 with Detroit at Lakeland. Red Sox pitchers and catchers will report at Sarasota March 7, with the infielders and outfielders following one week later. The schedule:

March 21, Detroit at Lakeland; 22, Washington at Orlando; 23, Cincinnati at Sarasota; 25, Philadelphia Nationals at Sarasota; 26, Philadelphia Nationals at Winter Haven; 27, Newark at Sarasota; 28, Washington at Sarasota; 29, Bees at Sarasota; 31, Detroit at Sarasota.

April 2, Bees at St. Petersburg; 3, Brooklyn at Clearwater; 4, Cincinnati at Tampa; 6, Brooklyn at Sarasota; 7, Newark at Sebring; 10, Atlanta at Atlanta, Ga.; 11, Atlanta at Atlanta; 12, Cincinnati at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 13, Cincinnati at Durham, N. C.; 14, Cincinnati at Rocky Mount, N. C.; 15, Baltimore at Baltimore, Md.; 16, Holy Cross College at Worcester; 17 and 18, Bees at Boston.

Boston Team Loses In Court Tennis Doubles

MANHASSET, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—New York defeated Boston, 3—0, yesterday in the final round of the Payne Whitney memorial court tennis doubles tournament on the Greentree court. It was the fifth successive year the local players have won the event. Philadelphia and Tuxedo-Long Island, the other entries, were eliminated Saturday.

Ogden Phipps, national singles and doubles champion, and George H. (Pete) Bostwick, noted polo player and amateur jockey, won the No. 1 match for New York by defeating George W. Wightman and Malcolm Greenough, 6—3, 6—3, 8—2. Phipps dominated the match with his fine railroad service, powerful strokes on the floor and volleying while Bostwick, new to the game, backed his partner up well.

In the other matches J. Gordon Douglas Jr., and William Rand, doubles champion with Phipps, defeated Philip Stockton and E. M. Beals Jr., 8—3, 6—4; and the veteran Fulton Cutting and Fred Mosely defeated G. A. Lyon and Dr. Channing Frothingham, 8—4, 8—5.

College Polo Results

Michigan St., 12½, Kenyon 9.
113th F. A. 20½, Cornell 16.
Princeton 31½, 109th F. A. 6.

Bees Schedule 31 Exhibition Games

Thirty-one games, 25 against major league opposition, are on the 1937 spring training exhibition schedule of the Bees. Seven contests are booked with the world champion Yankees and all will be played in St. Petersburg's Waterfront Park, the Bees' training headquarters. A four-game series will be played with the Red Sox, two in Florida and two here in Boston. Although no definite announcement has been made as yet, the Bees' batterymen will probably report to Manager Bill McKechnie around March 1, with the remainder of the squad arriving a week later. The schedule:

March 13 and 14, New York Yankees at St. Petersburg; 16, New York Giants at St. Petersburg; 18, Philadelphia Nationals at Winter Haven; 20 and 21, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 22, Detroit at St. Petersburg; 24, Cincinnati at St. Petersburg; 25, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 26, Brooklyn at Clearwater; 27 and 28, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 29, St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 30, Red Sox at Sarasota; 31, Cincinnati at Tampa.

April 2, Red Sox at St. Petersburg; 3, Buffalo Internationals at St. Petersburg; 4, Philadelphia Nationals at St. Petersburg; 5, Detroit at Lakeland; 6, Cardinals at Daytona Beach; 7, Jacksonville at Jacksonville; 8, Savannah at Savannah, Ga.; 9 and 10, Columbia at Columbia, S. C.; 11, Augusta at Augusta, Ga.; 12, Brooklyn at Columbia, S. C.; 13, Washington at Gastonia, N. C.; 14 and 15, Washington Senators at Washington; 17 and 18, Red Sox at Boston.

McCarter Reappointed Director at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 14 (AP)—The permanent reappointment of William H. McCarter as athletic director at Dartmouth was announced unexpectedly today by the Dartmouth athletic council.

McCarter has held the post in a temporary capacity for more than a year, since taking over the duties of Harry P. Heneage.

It had been considered probable McCarter might be returned this fall to his former position as librarian, and his permanent appointment came as a surprise to Dartmouth sports authorities.

McCarter's duties include negotiations with Dartmouth's sports opponents, the awarding of college insignia and the making of official announcements by the athletic council.

He also is an assistant professor of English and assistant librarian at the college.

New York Teams Drop From Lead

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	7	3	3	39	29	17
Rangers	7	2	4	32	22	16
Boston	5	2	4	25	20	12
Chicago	1	5	7	12	33	7
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	6	3	5	28	29	14
Americans	5	3	4	27	24	13
Montreal	4	4	5	27	26	12
Toronto	4	1	7	30	35	9

Results Dec. 12
Rangers 5, Toronto 3, overtime.
Montreal 2, Canadiens 2, overtime.

Results Dec. 13
Boston 4, Americans 3.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1, overtime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The fast climbing Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Maroons dominated last week's action in the National Hockey League as a comparatively short schedule cost New York's two ex-leaders their chance to stay in front.

Detroit chalked up three straight victories, all by one-goal margins, to take over the American division lead from the New York Rangers while the Maroons, with a victory and a tie, moved up to threaten the New York Americans' hold on second place in the international group after Montreal's Canadiens had moved to the top.

After turning back Boston and the Canadiens, the Red Wings came through last night with a flukey but still decisive 2 to 1 overtime victory over Chicago's victoryless Black Hawks. After the teams had collected a pair of goals 10 seconds apart in the second frame, the Wings got their deciding tally late in the overtime. Marty Barry fired a long shot which bounded high into the air off Goalie Mike Karakas' stick. Karakas and Mush Marcn both swung for the puck, which bounced around and finally rolled into the net.

The victory again put the Wings a point ahead of the Rangers, who had taken over the temporary lead by whipping the Toronto Leafs 5 to 3 in another overtime battle Saturday.

The Maroons, who had beaten Chicago two nights before, battled to a 2 to 2 draw Saturday with the Canadiens. That put the Flying Frenchmen a point ahead of the Americans and the Maroons a point behind. They remained that way last night when the Americs, after trailing by three goals, barely failed to overhaul the Boston Bruins and went down 4 to 3.

Former Bruins Starring For Rival Teams

Three former Bruins are now holding up three rival teams in the major leagues. Marty Barry has become something of an idol to Detroit fans for his great center play on the Red Wings. Babe Siebert is the hero of Canadiens by his scoring prowess and sturdy defensive ability. And last but not least is little Art Chapman, who appears here with Americans against the Bruins tomorrow night.

Chapman had little or no opportunity as a Boston player to do much in the way of scoring. Art Ross used him largely for defensive play and for ragging the puck when the team was short handed. With Americans Chapman became an offensive player with a grand exhibition of play-making and he is credited with having much to do with the making of Dave "Sweeney" Schriner.

This Eddie Wiseman who figured in the scoring of all three goals by Americans last night, two goals and one assist, nearly became a member of the Bruins during the summer. Art Ross liked the former Detroiter and was contemplating putting through some sort of deal for his services. Wiseman is the right wing on the Chapman-Schriner line and when too much attention is paid the other two the sandy-haired youngster becomes a threat himself.

Americans seemingly always come to town with several former Bostonians in their lineup. This trip they will bring the veteran Harry Oliver, Joe Lamb, Deed Klein and Chapman, all former Bruins. Happy Emms might be included in the group but his stay here was brief. Jeff Kalbfleisch and Klein were taken from New Haven recently.

With the return of Eddie Shore to the Boston lineup young Milton Schmidt, rookie center from Providence, probably will return to the Reds for more seasoning. W. M.

F. E. Williamson Is Honored at Barn Party

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—Frederick Ely Williamson, president of the N. Y. Central railroad, was honored as a Yale University graduate who had made his "Y" in life Saturday night at the annual Yale barn party in Nick Roberts' old barn.

Williamson, who was graduated from Yale in 1896, was presented with a silver Yale bowl. More than 300 Yale men cheered him and sang favorite Yale songs in his honor.

Larry Kelley, captain of the 1936 Yale football team and All-America end, motored to the party from New York after playing the first half of a basketball game against Fordham University.

The success of Yale's team, he said, was due to good coaching and "the spiritual aid of fellows such as you."

Clint Frank, all-America quarterback and captain-elect of the football team, also spoke on Yale's football record this year.

Ducky Pond, gridiron coach, called Kelley "an outstanding opportunist and one of the finest competitors ever seen at Yale."

College Wrestling Result

Harvard 34, M. I. T. 0.

College Football Result

Texas C. U. 9, Santa Clara 6.

College Swimming Result

Harvard 54, Alumni 33.

Best Booters . . . —By Pap'

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Eastern Basketball Quintets Have Settled Down to Business

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—With Pennsylvania setting the early pace, leading eastern basketball teams have settled down to serious business now that the football campaign is out of the way.

The Quakers pried off the lid on the Eastern Intercollegiate League season Saturday night by conquering Harvard, 34 to 31, while other leading eastern teams encountered increasingly tough opposition in their early-season skirmishes.

Harvard Meets Cornell

Harvard, which hasn't beaten Penn for three years, made a strong effort and managed to keep the game close after trailing, 22 to 13, at the half. The Crimson had one more league game before the Christmas intermission, meeting Cornell at Cambridge next Saturday.

Two other Eastern League teams, the champion Columbia outfit and Yale, suffered setbacks Saturday night while Cornell, Dartmouth and Princeton were victorious. Columbia dropped a 35-to-34 decision to Springfield while Yale, with Larry Kelley playing only in part of the game and scoring 11 points, bowed to Fordham, 36 to 33. Cornell routed Alfred, 47 to 24; Princeton scored its third victory, 22 to 15, over Rider of Trenton, N. J., and Dartmouth's young team came from behind to beat St. Anselm's, 37 to 32.

Only two of the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference members were in action. Pittsburgh, making a midwestern tour, dropped its second game in as many nights, losing to DePaul of Chicago, 41 to 37, in an overtime session. West Virginia conquered the Waynesburg team that had beaten Carnegie Tech the previous night by 42 to 35.

First N. Y. Doubleheader

New York city teams successfully staged the first doubleheader at the Hippodrome when Manhattan beat Brooklyn College, 31 to 27, and City College took a rough game from Providence, 44 to 28.

Among the other leading "independent" teams, Syracuse defeated St. Lawrence, 40 to 31, Colgate trimmed Union, 46 to 29, and Brown trounced Massachusetts Tech, 48 to 20. St. Joseph's of Philadelphia handed Western Maryland its seconds traight licking, 52 to 27.

In addition to the Cornell-Harvard game this week, Georgetown of the Eastern Conference opens its season against Western Maryland tonight, then plays Princeton in an inter-circuit game Wednesday, Fordham and Columbia clash tomorrow while Dartmouth and Syracuse come together Thursday. Long Island University, winner of 37 consecutive games seeks to make it 40 against Panzer, Clarkson and Hampden-Sydney. Madison Square Garden stages its first double bill Saturday with Indiana playing Manhattan and St. Joseph facing City College.

Harvard Gives Out Athletic Insignia

With the approval of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University 191 graduates have just been awarded insignia. Of this number, the straight Major "H" was awarded to 23 varsity football players and Manager Walter H. Page 2d '37 and to Hayden Channing Jr., '37, captain of the varsity cross-country team.

Three major "H's" in minor colors were awarded in soccer to Daniel E. Burbank Jr., '37, Robert H. Holcombe '37, and Capt. James A. E. Wood '37.

Three of the football men received the major "H" for the third time. They were George S. Ford '37, George G. Hedblom '37, and William J. Watt '37. The list of major "H" awards follows:

Varsity Cross-Country
Hayden Channing Jr. '37 (Captain).

Varsity Football
Henry M. Adile '37, Charles R. Allen '38, Kenneth L. Booth '39, Clarence E. Boston Jr. '39, Donald L. Daughters '39, George S. Ford '37, James J. Gaffney Jr. '37 (Captain), Robert L. Green Jr. '39, Francis A. Harding Jr. '39, George G. Hedblom '37, Robert S. Jones '37, Charles W. Kessler '37, Alexander Kevorkian Jr. '38, Malcolm B. McTernen Jr. '37, Joseph P. Nee '38, Arthur Oakes '38, George P. Roberts '38, Philip C. Staples Jr., Occ.; Vernon H. Struck '38, Robert C. Stuart '38, William J. Watt '37, Clifford W. Wilson '39, Gibson Winter '38, Walter H. Page '37 (Manager).

Moore 2, Boston 2

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Moore soccer eleven held the Boston Celts to a 2-2 draw here yesterday in an American Soccer League game. Dobson scored for the Moores in the first 10 minutes but McLaughlin equalized for Boston shortly afterwards. The Moores went ahead again on Laing's goal in the second half, but Boston drew up even when Toner scored a brilliant goal on an angle shot from the right wing.

College Squash Results

Harvard 8, Providence 1.
Princeton 6, Pretty Brook 0.

Sport Briefs

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Dick Harlow of Harvard rated All-America coach honors in the New York World-Telegram's poll. . . . So the Notre Dame coaching system is slipping, eh? . . . Well, five teams which will appear in "bowl" games New Year's Day use it . . . The Bobby Doak who won first prize in the amateur division of the Dizzy Dean Golf tournament at Bradenton last Saturday is the son of the old Cardinal pitcher, now a golf pro at Bradenton.

♪ ♪ ♪

One reason the Southwest Conference turns out so many good passers is that the boys down there throw basketballs almost from birth . . . Sammy Baugh of Texas Christian didn't make All-America but in our book he's the best pitcher in football . . . If you don't believe he can throw that football, just ask Santa Clara . . . Roy Riegels, who ran the wrong way in the 1929 Rose Bowl game, is in town and he'll tell you all about it if you ask him . . . Doesn't mind it a bit . . . More power to his kind.

♪ ♪ ♪

Burleigh Grimes is one of the old school, so he's trying to bolster his Dodgers right down the middle—catching, pitching, second base and center field.

College Basketball Results

Albion 33, Central S. T. 27.
Augustana (S. D.) 37, Mankato T. 33.
Brown 48, M. I. T. 20.
Bowling Green 32, Bluffton 19.
C. C. N. Y. 44, Providence 28.
Cincinnati 41, Wilmington 21.
Cornell 47, Alfred 24.
Colgate 46, Union 29.
Carthage 31, Culver-Stockton 24.
Coe 28, Grinnell 26.
Conn. State 42, Northeastern 37.
Chicago 31, Carroll 28.
Duke 40, Randolph-Macon 28.
Drake 42, Denver 40.
Dartmouth 37, St. Anselm's 32.
Detroit 58, Adrian 7.
De Paul 41, Pittsburgh 37.
E. Kentucky 31, Transylvania 22.
Earlham 33, Butler 27.
Fordham 36, Yale 33.
Gus. Adolphus 29, Winona T. 25.
Hartwick 37, Drew 15.
Hillsdale 31, Jackson J. C. 25.
Hiwassee 30, Sewanee 28.
Indiana 43, Miami 13.
Illinois 44, De Pauw 24.
Kansas State 60, Evansville 46.
Lafayette 39, Stevens Tech 28.
Lawrence Tech 29, St. Mary's (Mich.) 24.
Lehigh 38, Upsala 31.
Manhattan 31, Brooklyn 22.
Manchester 40, Taylor 25.
Michigan 34, Michigan State 21.
Mich. S. T. 39, Olivet 27.
Miss. State 32, Miss. C. 25.
Missouri 38, Wash. (St. L.) 31.
Niagara 52, Western Ontario 19.
N. Y. U. 29, St. Francis 23.
Notre Dame 37, Western S. T. 22.
Newark E. 39, Wagner 30.
North Dakota 36, Jamestown (N. D.) 24.
N. D. State 33, Minnesota 29.
Northern (Mich.) T. 55, St. Norbert 36.
Ohio State 42, Denison 16.
Otterbein 39, Cedarville 28.
Oakland City 32, Anderson 25.
Oklahoma 36, Wichita 27.
Oregon 56, U. C. L. A. 30.
Princeton 22, Rider 15.
Pennsylvania 34, Harvard 31.
Purdue 35, Bradley Tech 25.
Rensselaer P. I. 36, Williams 25.
River Falls 55, Oshkosh T. 39.
So. California 36, Arizona 25.
Springfield 35, Columbia 34.
St. Joseph's 52, W. Maryland 27.
Syracuse 40, St. Lawrence 31.
Tufts 41, American I. C. 36.
Valparaiso 46, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 39.
West Virginia 42, Waynesburg 35.
Wesleyan 36, Haverford 27.
Wisconsin 29, Marquette 21.
Wayne T. 38, Omaha 21.
Western Union 33, Eastern Normal 28.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Maj. R. R. (Bob) Neyland to return as Tenneseee's head football coach under five-year contract; retiring from United States army.

Five Years Ago

New York University announced sweeping reform in athletic policies following resignation of Chick Meehan as head football coach.

Corner Shots

Close Call for Boston

Philadelphia squash racquets players won their first leg on the new Lockett Cup, defeating Boston by the narrow margin of 4 to 3, at the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, yesterday. Last year, Boston's team missed winning a leg on the intercity trophy by a similar margin, bowing then to New York in Manhattan.

On Saturday, the opening day of the tri-city competition, Boston surprised by defeating New York, 4 to 3. The match hinged on the outcome of the No. 5 contest in which Edward G. Hoehn, Boston newcomer, met Elliott D. Pratt of the New York team. Hoehn justified his selection this year by winning, 11—15, 18—15, 19—14, 15—10.

Glidden vs. Sargent

The "fireworks" match between Germain G. Glidden (New York) and E. Rotan Sargent (Boston), Harvard teammates last year, proved a dud. Glidden, present United States champion, had an easy time winning, 15-8, 15-7, 2-15, 15-9.

Sunday saw Philadelphia defeat New York, 5 to 2, in the morning and Philadelphia take the deciding match from the Hub team in the afternoon. It was Neil Sullivan's victory over Tan Sargent which gave the Philadelphian's their first "cup" victory since they lifted the Lockett Cup (the second donated by Arthur H. Lockett since 1925) in 1934.

Bay State Matches Tomorrow

Competition in the Class A interclub series of the Massachusetts S. R. A. continues tomorrow with Dartmouth club playing at the Harvard club against the Whites; Harvard University meeting Harvard Graduates at home; Union Boat Club Whites visiting University Club and the Union Boat Club Blues entertaining the Walk-Over Club of Brockton.

With these matches out of the way, the players will turn their attention to the Middlesex Bowl tourney which will be conducted during the Christmas holidays. D. D.

Week-End Sports

CHICAGO—Cochran wins world three-cushion billiards championship, beating Matsuyama, 50 to 37 in 53 innings of final play-off game; Denton finishes third, losing to both Cochran and Matsuyama in play-offs.

NASSAU — Willie Macfarlane shoots 68 to 64 on second and third rounds of Nassau open golf to lead with 200 for 54 hcles.

NEW YORK—Green Bay routs Boston Redskins, 21 to 6, in play-off game for National Professional Football League title.

BRADENTON, Fla.—Lloyd Gullickson, with 67, wins open division of Dizzy Dean golf tourney; Bobby Doak best amateur with 68; Paul Derringer and Garland Braxton, with 78s, head baseball players.

SAN FRANCISCO — Sammy Baugh's passing and kicking give Texas Christian 9-to-0 victory over Santa Clara in intersectional football game.

DALLAS—Texas Christian invited to meet Marquette in Cotton Bowl game Jan. 1.

CINCINNATI—Pat Dengis wins National A. A. U. senior 30-kilometer run.

Pro Grid League Announces 1936 Negotiation List

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Professional Football League received applications for franchises from Cleveland, Los Angeles and Buffalo at its meeting Saturday, but deferred action until the annual mid-winter meeting in Chicago in February.

Cleveland was represented by Homer Marshman, Los Angeles by Cam Henderson and Buffalo by Charley Murray.

At the same time the club owners and coaches selected 10 outstanding college seniors for each club's "negotiation list." The players will be offered contracts with the club selecting them for the list getting first call on their services. As in the baseball draft, the club finishing lowest in the standing was given the first choice as the lists were made up in "round robin" fashion.

Francis With Philadelphia

The players chosen for negotiations were: Philadelphia; Francis, Nebraska; Murray, Pennsylvania; Ellis, Texas Christian; Gilbert, Auburn; Drobonitch, Denver; Guckeyson, Maryland; Barma, West Virginia; Henrion, Carnegie; Prenning, Kansas State, and Antil, Minnesota.

Brooklyn: Goddard, Washington State; Parker, Duke; Starcevich, Washington; Kurlish, Penn; Johnson, Kentucky; Golemoeske, Wisconsin; Funk, U. C. L. A.; Reid, Northwestern; Nowogrowski, Washington; Kuhn, Southern California.

Chicago Cardinals: Tinsley, Louisiana State; Art Guepe, Marquette; Beery, Marquette; Bryan, Tulane; Harmon, Tulsa; Dickens, Tennessee; Dickerson, Virginia Poly; Reynolds, Baylor; Hafelli, Washington U. of St. Louis; Fitzsimmons, Georgia Tech.

New York: Widseth, Minnesota; White, Alabama; Dennerlein, St. Mary's; Cuff, Marquette; Kobrosky, Trinity; Parley, Virginia Military; Poole, Mississippi; Meyers, Kentucky; Scheyer, Washington State; Gelatka, Mississippi State.

Pittsburgh: Basrak, Duquesne; Finley, Southern Methodist; Breeden, Oklahoma; Hewes, Oklahoma; Frye, Missouri; Roach, Texas Christian; Haines, Washington; Kordick, St. Mary's; Patanelli, Michigan; Nevers, Kentucky.

Baugh on Boston List

Boston: Baugh, Texas Christian; Falsachi, Santa Clara; Elder, Kansas State; Bassi, Santa Clara; Bond, Washington; Cain, Washington; Holland, Kansas; Eaves, Auburn; Ducherty, Temple; MasCara, North Carolina State.

Detroit: Cardwell, Nebraska; Hamrick, Ohio State; Huffman, Indiana;

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

There They Were, All Together, Up in the Air: Both Illustrations From "Mary Poppins," by P. L. Travers. (Reynal and Hitchcock)

Mr. Wigg Entertains—by Proxy

By Ethel Challenor

It was a large, cheerful room with nobody in it. Logs burned brightly in the fireplace on one side and a tall, carved grandfather's clock against the wall swung its pendulum steadily; through a glass window in the door of the clock one could watch the pendulum swinging.

An occasional crackle from the fireplace was the only sound. But there was such an air of Something-Being-Expected in the room that we simply had to stop and look in, instead of merely passing by as we did on ordinary days.

Just at the moment that we stuck our heads through the doorway, it seemed as if a voice from the ceiling said, "Oh, don't make me laugh, I beg of you!" Our heads bobbed back to see where the voice came from, but all we saw was four gaily colored balloons sidling along against the ceiling, their strings trailing. They were up there, quite evidently, because there was no one to pull them down and they couldn't come down alone. "Absolutely U. P.," as Mr. Wigg would have said.

Pink, green, blue and silver the balloons were, with markings on them that we couldn't make out. They were moving slowly toward the other end of the room where . . .

It was just then that we remembered it was Friday. The plum cake with pink icing made us think of it. The cake was on a table at the other end of the room which the balloons were trying to get to, only the room was so still that no puff of a breeze came to help them along.

But if this was Mr. Wigg's room—straight up and first door on the landing (that was exactly how we had come)—then SHE should be here. You know whom we mean—MARY POP——. We looked at each other and nodded. We didn't want to say her name right out, lest she should step out from behind one of the doors and overhear us. Then a tart voice behind us would probably say snappily, "That will be enough from you—and more. I can manage anything—and more, if I choose."

A Real Party

No, she was whirling away into the sky somewhere on the Merry-Go-Round and had left Mr. Banks and Jane and Michael on earth gazing after her through a telescope.

SHE had gone indeed, and whether she would ever use her green ticket for a return trip no one knew. We heaved little sighs at the thought and tried to hope, like Jane, that she would come back "if we want her enough," when . . .

"Look out there, now!" said a voice behind us—a voice that sounded so familiarly stern and tart that we turned around hurriedly to see who had spoken.

There, near a table on which was a plum cake with pink icing, stood a Person in a plain dark-colored dress, looking a little bit as SHE might have looked if she had left downstairs her coat and her brown carpetbag and her white gloves and her umbrella with the parrot's head for a handle, and instead of her round straw hat trimmed with daisies had put on one of felt in a kind of inverted ice cream cone shape. The Person was about the same height as SHE is, but not so extremely slim; and her hair was not shiny black, but a kind of lightish brown. Her eyes might have been blue, though, and were a bit peering.

While we had been staring at the balloons, the room had been becoming filled with children—girls and boys. For this is the story of a really truly party—a Mary Poppins party—at The Bookshop on Boylston street in Boston on Friday before last, which was the First Friday in December.

Right across the street from the Bookshop was the Public Garden with the lake where the Swan Boats take children around in the summer. But the lake was frozen over, and the Swans couldn't come to the party because the Park People had most inconsiderately put them into storage.

The girls and boys at the party were all Children-of-the-Right-Age, and you don't have to be told what that was. It was somewhere between being big enough to say "please" and "thank you" politely when necessary, and not big enough to think pink lemonade and balloons babyish—which they certainly are not.

Children of all sizes in between those two extremes were there. Dark-haired, light-haired, flaxen-haired, carrot-haired children;

Mary Poppins Herself

children with bobs, plaits and hair combed straight off their foreheads; children with hair ribbons and without hair ribbons, with partings in the center, at the side, or no partings at all—and two children with little Scotch caps perched on the tops of their heads. Children in party frocks, in woolen dresses, in blue sweaters, red sweaters, gray, brown and pink sweaters; children in blouses and in suits were there.

Balloons and Balloons

Lots and lots more balloons had come in, too, pink, blue, green and a few silver ones, all with markings on them like the ones we first saw. And now we could see what the markings were. On each balloon was a picture of Mary Poppins coming down from the sky on the end of the kite string and her name in bold capital letters.

Most of the balloons were bobbing about just above the heads of the children who held the strings tightly in their hands. But a few had escaped and were floating about the top of the room near the ceiling in little many-colored groups.

All the children stood with their backs to the fireplace and gazed seriously at the Person in the dark dress and the turned upside down ice cream cone hat, who stood near the party table looking back at them curiously. It was she who had said, "Look out there, now," so tartly when a big child pushed in front of a small one and almost tipped her over and had made us turn around to look.

No, it wasn't Mary Poppins herself. We knew that. It was the Person-Who-First-Thought-of-HER. You will find her name on your Mary Poppins books right under the title—in much smaller letters, of course, because she isn't the Important One, Mary Poppins herself is that. The Person's name is written like this—P. L. Travers. Yes, that's who she was.

And when the children had gazed at her enough and she had looked at them enough, and lots of them had shaken hands with her and some of the bravest had said to her softly, "We like your books very much," somebody suddenly remembered that this was a party. And very soon the Person-Who-First-Thought-of-Her was standing by the party table cutting up the plum cake with pink icing. And children were twisting the strings of their balloons around their fingers so that they could hold plates of ice cream and sandwiches and cake and little glasses with handles, filled with pink lemonade.

"Hundreds and Thousands"

Even the sandwiches were exciting, for they were spread with sweet fillings and on top were sprinkled tiny balls of flavored sugar which British children call "Hundreds and Thousands" and always expect to have on their party cakes. P. L. Travers is British, you see, and this was her first visit to America, so everyone wanted her to feel at home.

When all the good things to eat had disappeared and the children had wiped their sticky fingers off carefully on their handkerchiefs and were holding their balloon strings tightly in their hands again, the-Person-Who-First-Thought-of-Her said briskly:

"Now everybody sit down on the floor."

Then there was a general rustling, scrambling sound, and Everybody-Who-Was-of-the-Right-Age sat plump down on the floor. Around the sides and ends of the room a few Grown Ups stood, looking a bit uneasy, getting as close to the wall as they could, as though they expected that The Great Exception would put her head in at the door any moment and say, "And THAT is the end. In all my born days I never did, and that's a fact. Out you go!"

And Then a Story

But the children were not uneasy at all. They were quite at home and they all looked up at the Person-Who-First-Thought-of-Her, wondering what would come next. And what did come next was the chapter on Balloons and Balloons, from "Mary Poppins Comes Back," read to them by the Person herself. The children listened attentively and when she came to funny places there were little cackles of laughter rippling all along the floor from where the Person sat in an armchair, with a boy in a blue suit perched on one arm, right back to the fireplace at the other end of the room.

There was a Girl-Who-Might-Have-Been-Jane, who sat near the front and watched the Person very intently while her balloon—a pink one—swayed on its string above her head. And there was a Boy-Who-Might-Have-Been-Michael, who sat right against one leg of the Person's chair and who was so much occupied with the reading that he forgot his balloon altogether and it slipped out of his hand and floated up to the ceiling.

The tall grandfather's clock chimed a quarter past five and still the reading went on; then it chimed half-past five but still the reading went on.

But before it struck six, the reading was over, and the Person wrote her name in some of the books which the children had brought, so they would have it to remember her by. And she wrote a few on slips of paper for children who didn't have books with them, and a few on balloons; but writing on balloons was difficult.

Then it was time to say "Good-by" and "Thank you for the party" to the Person-Who-First-Thought-of-Her, and to get bundled up in one's outdoor things again and go home.

And as the Girl-Who-Might-Have-Been-Jane came down the steps outside The Bookshop, one of the Grown Ups who had looked a little bit uneasy said to her, "Did you have a good time at the party?"

"Yes, very much," replied the Girl-Who-Might-Have-Been-Jane.

The Patchwork Village

The local Brownie Pack began it. They wanted to do a Good Turn for Christmas, not a stocking trail—they did that last year—nor toys for shut-ins.

"Something different, something we can all do," they said.

It was the Brown Owl's mother who found the magazine article about the Personal Service League, who knitted patchwork blankets for the distressed areas. It was easy to find short lengths of wool and knit them into six-inch squares; even the just-joined, seven-year-Brownies could knit a square, and if some were a little long and some a little short, a row or two of crochet round the edge soon settled that. And so the work began.

A Warm Blanket

When sufficient squares were made they were spread out on the floor while much discussion went on as to the best way to arrange the colors. It was at that moment that the door opened and a friend of the Brown Owl's came in.

"What in the world have you got there?" she asked, looking at the gay patches placed so carefully side by side, some with the stitches running one way and some another in order that the wool should not stretch when they were joined together.

Several voices hastened to enlighten her. It was a blanket for a needy child. They had knitted it themselves—feel how warm it will be! Everyone had done at least one square, and Enid—pointing to a blushing nine-year-old—had done seven!

The visitor listened with much interest. Might she borrow one square? She knew of a group of people who might like to knit blankets themselves.

And a Baby's Shawl

But the activity didn't end there, for the members of the Women's Institute, having been told about it, set to work and soon had a fine blanket finished.

As soon as the Brownies' first blanket was done another was begun, and a baby's shawl, for some forgot that the wool for a blanket must be three-ply, and knitted thin squares by mistake. But it is a lovely shawl. It has a red border, and five rows of crochet all round.

The village is full of knitters now, for you can take a square about with you so easily and knit it anywhere. In many a needy district some little child will be cozy at night under one of these blankets!

Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Mus Quash Looked for a Good House Lot

Mus Quash's Igloo

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Did you ever build a snow hut, a big mound hollowed out to make a room? Probably you have built a snow house like that if you live where there is plenty of snow in winter. And very likely you called your house an *igloo*, which is the Eskimo word for a building—whether it is made of snow or sod or logs.

Mus Quash, the muskrat, and his family are spending these cold December days in a mound house covered with snow. Mr. and Mrs. Mus Quash did not heap the snow on their roof. It fell there in flakes from the clouds. They built all the rest of their *igloo*, though, and they made it of plants and mud.

It was summer when Mus Quash and his mate began to build their new home. First they looked for a good house lot. They chose a place near the shore of a pond where the water was about two feet deep. It was a pleasant spot at the edge of a marsh garden.

In this garden were reeds, cattails, rushes with round stems, sedges with three-sided stems, wild rice, mints, and other plants that grow in wet places. Floating on the surface of the water were the leaves and blossoms of water lilies with long stems that reached to the roots in the bottom of the pond.

The Mus Quash Babies

For a while Mother Mus Quash did not spend much of her time working on the big new house. She really was more interested in a little nursery she had built close to the edge of the pond where the water was shallow. The walls of the nursery room, near the top of the mound, she made of nearly dry grass and other stems.

Six Mus Quash babies lay cuddled together on the floor of this cozy room. At first they were about the size of mice. They had pink skin without any hair and they could not open their eyes. While they were very young there was not much they could do except drink milk. So Mother Mus Quash stayed to feed them whenever they were hungry.

When the young muskrats were about a month old, they left their nursery one evening and went to the marsh for a picnic supper. Of course before this their bodies were covered with fur and they could open and shut their bright eyes. They were strong enough to swim and run.

That evening the Mus Quash youngsters nibbled the tender stems of sedge, ate some juicy bulbs, took a few bites from crisp tubers, and then had a taste of mint. They liked their supper so well that they went out again early the next morning for a picnic breakfast. Their new food agreed with them and they ate many sunrise and sunset meals. They often went out for moonlight frolics, too, and sometimes they played outside at different times of the day.

A Feast to Celebrate

At first they did not know enough to be wary when hungry owls swooped down on quiet wings, or when weasels came hunting for muskrats. But their parents watched and warned them when danger was near and they soon learned to be careful.

Nothing unpleasant happened to them until one evening, when a man caught two of the little brothers. He did not catch them in a trap and they were not hurt. But they were frightened and unhappy at first. However, he was a kind man and gave them carrots and onions and rolled oats. They did not stay scared when they had such very good food to eat.

The man kept them a few days until they were so tame that he could get some good photographs and make a few drawings. Then he took them back to the marsh. He put a pile of beets and green peas and rolled oats on the ground so the rest of the Mus Quash family could have a feast to celebrate the return of the two young brothers.

The next morning Father Mus Quash went off by himself and came home much excited. He had gone down a brook to another pond where he found some mussels called fresh-water clams. He dug a lot of these out of the mud and put them on the shore to dry. As they dried, the shells would gap open and it would be easy to get the clams. That evening Father Mus Quash invited the rest of the family to come with him. They found the mussels and had a good dinner on the shore.

After the young muskrats were old enough to find their own food, their mother spent more time helping her mate build the big new home.

First they dragged up mud and plants until they had made a small round island. Next they piled reeds and rushes, muddy roots and all, on top of this island until they had a mound reaching three or four feet above the water. Then they dug a tunnel up through the island to the center of the mound and widened the top of the tunnel into a room. They covered the floor with a deep, soft carpet of torn reeds. That room was to be their winter shelter. It would also be Mother Mus Quash's nursery, next time she needed one.

When Winter Came

Now it is winter. The pond is covered with ice and the marsh garden is white with snow. What are the muskrats doing these chilly December days? They do not sleep through all the cold weather as woodchucks do; and they need food to eat every day.

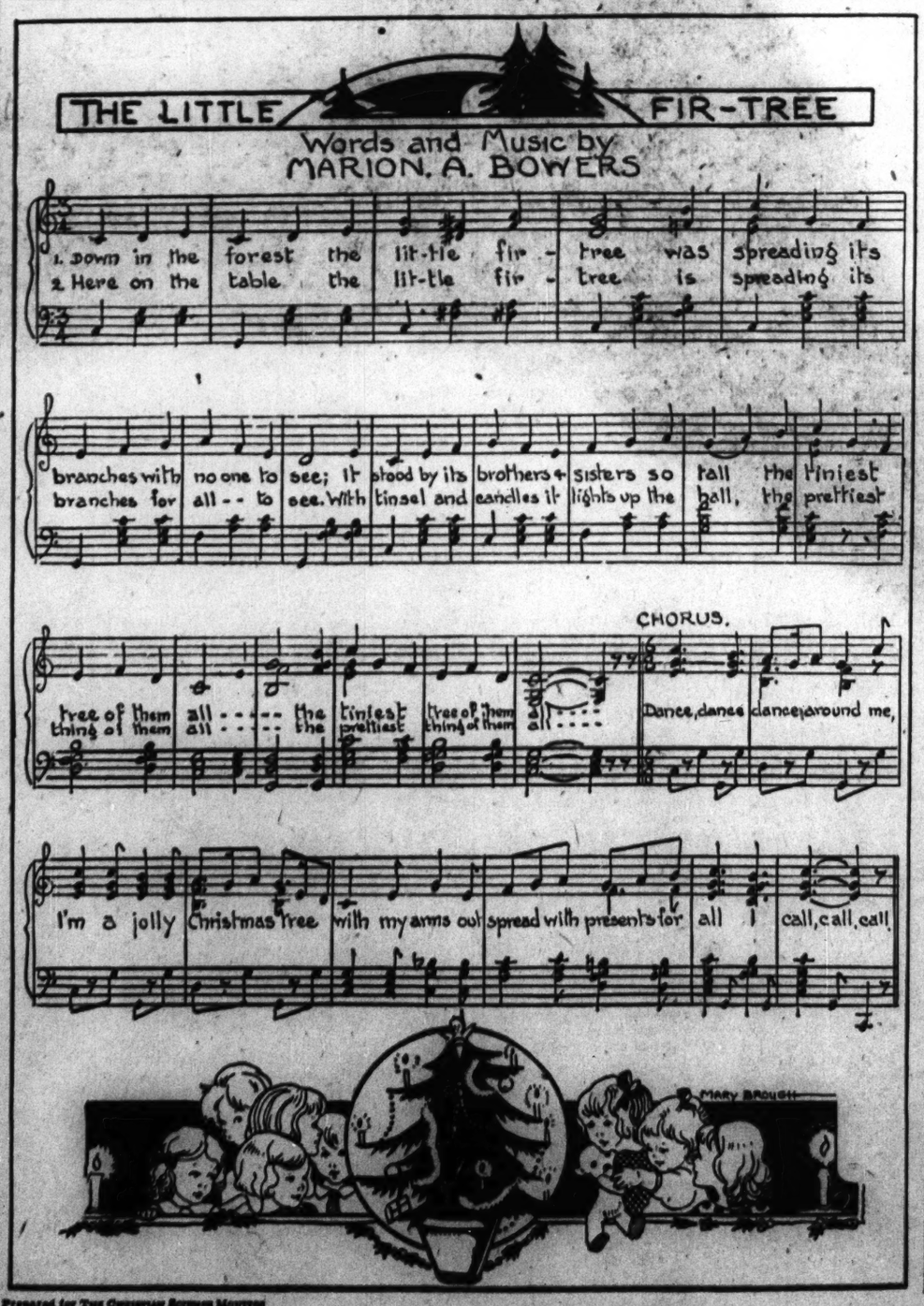
You need not feel sorry for the muskrats. They know what to do. Whenever they are hungry they go down through their tunnel into the water under the ice. Then they swim to the reeds and other plants near by and find stems and roots.

They cannot stay under water while they eat. They need air to breathe. Often they carry their food to places they have kept open by hauling plant stems through the ice where it was thin. These places are called *draw ups*.

When Mus Quash reaches one of these *draw ups*, he climbs through the opening to eat the root or stem he has brought with him. He does not shiver or become cold while he sits on the scattered reeds on top of the ice. His longer fur is rather coarse, but his coat of under fur is about as thick and soft and warm as the fur of a seal.

The muskrats do not take all their winter meals outdoors, though. Whenever they wish, they carry their food up through their tunnel into the snug place that serves them for a sitting room, bed room, and dining room.

What will the Mus Quash family have for their Christmas dinner? Perhaps they will gather some water-lily rootstocks and take them into their snow-roofed *igloo*. Perhaps the man who borrowed the two young muskrats last summer while he made their pictures will remember them. He may put some rolled oats and carrots and cabbage beside the *draw up* at one of their air holes. That would be a pleasant surprise and make their Christmas day a merry one!

(This is the third of a series of illustrated nature articles by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, which is appearing on this page on the second Monday each month.)

THE LITTLE FIR-TREE
Words and Music by
MARION. A. BOWERS
1. Down in the forest the lit-tle fir - tree was spreading its
2. Here on the table the lit-tle fir - tree is spreading its
branches with no one to see; it stood by its brothers & sisters so tall the tiniest
branches for all -- to see. With tinsel and candles it lights up the hall, the prettiest
CHORUS.
tree of them all ---- the tiniest tree of them all ---- Dance, dance dance around me,
thing of them all ---- the prettiest thing of them all ----
I'm a jolly Christmas tree with my arms out spread with presents for all I call, call, call
MARY BROWN

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"PREP SCHOOL"

For the average boy, the threshold of a great adventure.

Probably on his own for the first time in his life, amid new surroundings, new associates and new interests, the experience is likely to prove a vital factor in the molding of his character.

Parents faced with the decision of choosing the right school for their boys will find many excellent ones advertised on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday, schools which have been carefully chosen with regard to environment, housing and recreational facilities as well as academic standing.

The Home Forum

Count Robert's Building

IN THE architecture of cathedrals, Ely is my "Count Robert of Paris." Until I came to that remarkable work, I read the novels of Sir Walter Scott with uncritical and unbounded enjoyment. In the Scottish stories the dialect was sometimes a slight handicap to a Southerner, but never sufficiently so to prevent the story from going with a fine and credible swing. But I remember, even at the comparatively youthful age of fourteen, saying, when I came to the orang-utan in "Count Robert": "This is really too much." I felt vaguely that somehow the monstrous animal did not fit into the story. From that day forward, I read novels with a discriminating and critical eye.

* * *

A SIMILAR CHANGE came over my attitude toward cathedral architecture the moment I saw for the first time the roof line of the great church of Ely, broken by its astonishing octagon. Hitherto, practically everything I had seen in this type of building had delighted me, though certain magnificent churches had, of course, pleased me more than others. The historical associations of Canterbury, for example, I had found unrivaled. I thought the choir stall carvings of Chester deliciously amusing. The huge bulk of Winchester gave a unique sense of authority and power, and the grace of Salisbury was without peer. These were, undoubtedly, my "big thrills" in cathedral architecture; but, so far, all cathedrals had given me a certain amount of definite aesthetic satisfaction. Ely was the first that caused me to awake from a mere unthinking, generalized pleasure into a more balanced and reasoned appreciation. For this circumstance, though I consider it among the least beautiful of English cathedrals, I have for Ely a special affection. It was the first cathedral that made me think about architecture, instead of standing abashed and overwhelmed before it.

The octagon at Ely has been enormously praised by high authorities. Freeman says that the first view of it staggers, not only by its stateliness and variety of outline, but by its utter strangeness and unlikeness to anything else. The uniqueness I fully admit, and indeed am grateful for; for I should not like many churches to burst out into octagons. This particular specimen, in my opinion, spoils the fine sweep of the roof from the superb Galilee porch in the west, with its magnificent tower, to the eastern end of the church.

* * *

SHORTLY AFTERWARD I was standing on the crowded pier at Looe on a day of blazing summer sunshine. The hotels on the cliffs, toward Hannafore Point on the right, seemed almost to wilt in the heat. The bonnets of the parked cars were hot to the touch. The dry, parched sand got into one's shoes. Then I noticed that, amidst the welter of small, crabbed buildings that face the pier in this little Cornish fishing village was a tiny church. I went inside, and found it cool, clean, swept, and garnished. I suppose that the discomfort outside made me particularly appreciative of its quietness and peace, its modest pretensions to architectural beauty. I recalled the little churches at Grantchester and Rame Head, lit by flickering candles at the pew-ends. I remembered the loud song of birds under the porch of Tolleshunt D'Arcy church, and I realized, fully perhaps for the first time, that these little parish edifices, to be found in almost any English village older than the last century, have often a certain aesthetic merit that the vast English cathedrals, for all their splendor, generally lack.

It is, in fact, inherent in the very nature of their building that the majority of the most famous British cathedrals should lack unity of artistic effect. Magnificent as they are in individual portions, they often give the impression of being composed of parts of different buildings that somehow have got assembled together. You stand, for example, in the Norman transept of Winchester, and look down the long nave, a forest of pointed Gothic. Both transept and nave are fine in themselves, and regarded separately; but, by all the canons of art, they ought not to belong to the same building. The solid strength of the Norman work does not at all accord with the earnest, striving, imaginative aspiration of the Gothic arches.

* * *

YET IT IS natural that this should be so. It arises out of the very conditions in which the cathedrals were built. The transepts at Winchester were built in the Norman period, but the eastern aisles and chapels were erected by Bishop de Lucy, between 1189 and 1204. The magnificent nave was not finished until 1496, while the east part of the Lady Chapel dates from the sixteenth century. The whole building took over four hundred years to erect, and each separate part of it was put up in a different style. It is as though Milton had started "Paradise Lost" off in the majestic Roman manner, as though Pope had added an episode in heroic couplets, Keats a second in the luscious eloquence of the early Romantics, and Browning a third in his characteristic style of eager argumentativeness. The resulting poem would not be more varied and inherently contradictory in manner than most of the greatest English cathedrals necessarily are because of the conditions of their building. The wonder is not that their styles should so often clash, but that they triumph so finely over their handicaps. Yet, to one who is susceptible to other appeals in architecture than those based on the magnificent and grand, the simpler, more unified, and artistically more harmonious parish churches are the true glory of English building.

H. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by E. M. Speakman, London

CLOUDS BREWING ON THE MATTERHORN

On the Ferry

I TOO many and many a time cross'd the river of old,
Watched the Twelfth-month sea-gulls, saw them high in the air floating with motionless wings, oscillating their bodies,
Saw how the glistening yellow lit up parts of their bodies and left the rest in strong shadow,
Saw the slow-wheeling circles and the gradual edging toward the south,
Saw the reflection of the summer sky in the water,
Had my eyes dazzled by the shimmering track of beams,
Look'd at the fine centrifugal spokes of light round the shape of my head in the sunlit water,
Look'd on the haze on the hills southward and south-westward,
Look'd on the vapor as it flew in fleeces tinged with violet,
Look'd toward the lower bay to notice the vessels arriving,
Saw their approach, saw aboard those that were near me,
Saw the white sails of schooners and sloops, saw the ships at anchor,
The sailors at work in the rigging or out astride the spars,
The round masts, the swinging motion of the hulls, the slender serpentine pennants,
The large and small steamers in motion, the pilots in their pilot-houses,
The white wake left by the passage, the quick tremulous whirl of the wheels,
The flags of all nations, the falling of them at sunset,
The scallop-edged waves in the twilight, the ladled cups, the frolicsome crests and glistening,
The stretch afar growing dimmer and dimmer, the gray walls of the granite storehouses by the docks,
On the river the shadowy group, the big steamtug closely flank'd on each side by the barges, the hay-boat, the belated lighter,
On the neighboring shore the fires from the foundry chimneys burning high and glaringly into the night,
Casting their flicker of black contrasted with wild red and yellow light over the tops of houses, and down into the clefts of streets.

—WALT WHITMAN, in "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry," from "Leaves of Grass."

"HERE is your ticket, Madam. Your passport is in order?"

"Yes, thank you."

"Good-morning, Madam."

"Good-morning."

Stepping out of the dark office, I found myself once more in the blinding glare of the crowded London street. The air was thick with dust and petrol fumes; the hot sun beat on the pavements and was reflected back, with added heat, into the faces of the passers-by. Not a breath of air stirred; the long-expected heat wave had come at last.

But I held in my hand a ticket, a magic passport; and, even as I stood waiting on the thronged curb, London vanished from my sight, and in its place appeared the Alps, range upon range of snowy peaks rising from vivid green pastures. I heard again above the grinding of brakes and the blare of horns, the heavy boom of cowbells, the whistle of marmots and the wild cry of the *choucas*.

* * *

"FANCY GOING TO Switzerland in August!" someone had said. "Why, there will be no color left, for all the flowers will be over." Would they?

I remembered a certain day in September of the previous year when, after ten days' wandering over peaks and passes, we found ourselves at length descending the Lötschental. There was no lack of color there! Southward, into a sky of pure sapphire, rose the shining pyramid of the Bietschhorn, while across the valley, gray, rocky spurs rising above golden larch woods led up to the long white line of the Petersgrat. On either side, stretches of bilberries formed a crimson carpet which spread down from the base of the rocks and mingled finally with the autumn tints of the forest. Below this lay emerald fields, broken by gray granite boulders, clumps of rowans with flaming berries, and old brown "mazots," as they call the barns where the hay is kept. From time to time we passed a village, just a group of brown châlets, clustered in seeming disorder round a white, tall-spired chapel. The whole landscape was a blaze of color, as breath-taking and unbelievable as a fire-opal.

* * *

SEATED ON A bus, my thought again turned southward to the mountains. I felt, it seemed, the heavy sack pulling at my shoulders on the long trudge up to the refuge hut. I saw the endless contours of the path winding up first through the forest, then in the rock-strewn pastures and finally across the moraine and the glacier. Below in the valley the shadow was deepening, and the chill air blowing over the pass was surely the "wind of the peaks." Now we were arriving at the hut—yes, there was room—and, after a cheerful supper eaten at a bare wooden table, we would roll ourselves in rugs and sleep. But not for long! At two o'clock we would be wakened by the bright light of a torch and the guardian whispering: "Schneli aufgestanden, schönes Wetter." By the light of a smoking lamp, breakfast would be eaten, and then at 2:30 sharp came departure.

"Fares, please!" With a start, I come back to earth. "Oh-er, yes—no, I haven't change. I'm sorry." In the realm of thought, I had been far away. Already the glacier, still in shadow, lay below, and my nailed boots were scraping once more the rough granite of some high, wind-swept ridge. Gazing out into Piccadilly, I saw, in place of grimy buildings, crowds and traffic, sunrise over the Valaisan Alps, as we had seen it the year before from the Bietschhorn ridge; and I felt, too, the first kind rays of the sun as they touched the ice-bound rocks, transforming them from foes, cold, hostile and repellent, into valued friends, to whose warm welcome one could not but respond. Then there were the hours on the summit, long, lazy, and satisfying, the world at one's feet, the peace of great silence all around. Finally would come the descent, the return to the warm friendly atmosphere of the hut.

But all this is a dream. Tonight I must pack, and it is only the day after tomorrow that I shall wake from the troubled sleep of a crowded railway carriage, and see through the steamy window the first shafts of light breaking over Mont Blanc.

* * *

THREE WEEKS LATER, we wandered down in a leisurely way through the flower-studded pastures that clothe the northern base of the Matterhorn. Above, into the cloudless blue, rose that great peak, aloof as only the Matterhorn can be; white and gleaming after recent snowstorms. Only yesterday at this time we had climbed that steep roof of snow and groped our way along the treacherous cornice to the famous Cross, planted between the Swiss and Italian summits. Alas! the rising mist and the prospect of ice-festooned cords dispelled all thoughts of descent by the Italian ridge, and we were forced to retreat with due care by the way we had come.

Our holidays were at an end now, but the thought of them would live, bright and clear, through all the dark fogs of winter. Again, as on that August day in London, memories would come rushing back: memories of days well spent in wrestling with rock and ice and snow; or of quiet days in the high pastures, when brooks sang, when great clouds sailed like galleons in the sky, and the ring of cowbells blended pleasantly with the sound of falling water. There were days, too, when, leaving the hut before dawn, we set out to cross this or that pass. "Just a snow-grind, not worth it," some would say. Let those people, then, stand, as we stood one morning on the glacier, snow peaks rising on three sides, on the fourth a sea of clouds; and let them see, as we saw, the first flush of dawn single out the highest tops, then gather power and sweep down the mountain sides, flooding the world with light, turning the snow to liquid fire. Later, let them watch it fade, changing slowly from rose to peach and from peach to palest gold, leaving only the blue shadows of the *séracs* like inkstains on the white glacier surface.

This, surely, is recompense for countless weary hours on a snow slope?

* * *

MUCH MAY HAPPEN in a year; frontiers may be changed, or closed, travel be restricted. But I like to think that, next August, I may again stand in some crowded thoroughfare on the eve of a holiday, holding in my hand a ticket to Switzerland—a passport to Paradise.

E. M. S.

Remedy for Loneliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "alone" is derived from "all" and "one." Applied to God and man, these words give the scientific sense of God's allness and man's oneness with the Father, his unity with God, good, which Christian Science brings to light. Man is never alone. Love is everywhere, and man cannot be separated from the presence of Love, infinite Mind.

To those who are "solitary, left without sympathy," mourning the loss of personal friends, Mary Baker Eddy, speaking from experience, offers with tender compassion the assurance (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 266), "This seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love."

May we not, like Paul, be persuaded that "neither death, nor life, . . . nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God"? We know that a mortal by departing to another room, or to another state or country foreign to us, is not going beyond the presence of God, or to a place where the arms of divine Love do not hold all in life.

What we need to see is the deathless man of God's creating, and to discern that the false sense of life as material is but a lie about the real man. Christian Science, revealing to us the true nature of God, opens our eyes to see man as the reflection, or image, of Love. We see the real man expressed in sweet unselfishness, compassion, graciousness, harmony, universal good will, and mercy. For man in God's likeness is forever wholly spiritual; and Christian Science teaches us how to prove this true today.

We are expressing the man of God's creating as we manifest the glorious attributes of God, and as His spiritual ideas shine forth in our lives. This means complete banishment of any sense of loneliness; for could anyone be lonely when feeling the gentle presence of divine Love flooding his consciousness with tender, healing thoughts, to be expressed in self-forgetful deeds, which heal and bless?

Perhaps someone has failed us in an hour of need, or something has changed through the mutations of time. Human love is inadequate to meet our need. But divine Love is an ever-present help, always at hand, guarding the trusting heart, guiding the innocent feet, watching over the pilgrim and stranger seeking the Love that will never change.

Instead of waiting for another to love us, are we ourselves really trying to love? The heart's hunger is that one may be better and holier in daily living, truer and tenderer in home relations, more just and generous in business dealings, nobler and stronger in doing right. As these graces we most need come into our experience, we can feel assured that God is with us, that we are truly loved of the Father; for is not Love awakening us to see our eternal likeness to Him? As this work is well done, there can be no unsatisfied longings. How imperatively we need Christian Science, which arouses us to find within ourself God's own likeness, and to learn that we are never alone, for God is with us, and that in Him is everything we could desire!

Certainly we do not need the solitude which is merely unsocial, nor solitariness which is emptiness. But those hours of prayer-filled solitude and quietness—do we not need them? It is in these quiet hours that the desire to know God better finds its answer. There are perhaps some who regard this solitude with dread. The lives of great men and women, both in Bible times and in all ages, repudiate this fear. When Moses returned from forty days and nights of quiet communion with God, "his face shone" with the glory of what God had revealed to him. Elijah on Mount Horeb heard the "still small voice" of Truth which quieted his fears, restored his reliance on God, and opened his eyes to discern more of good.

Christ Jesus returned from the mountain where he had "continued all night in prayer to God," and through this exalting experience brought healing to many. Then shall not we seek, rather than avoid, these quiet communion hours, in which to be still and lift our thought to our Father-Mother God? We are not alone, for we take with us up the mountain of spiritual exaltation the revelation of Truth, given to us in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. Therein God is revealed to us in a glorious light as All-in-all, the great I AM, the healing divine Principle, Love. Therein man is found to be the manifestation of infinite Mind, never material, sinful, sick, or weary, but always the expression of God's creative intelligence, spiritual, beautiful, immortal. Then, rejoicing in the truth of man's being, we can practice Christian Science and bring to many this healing truth of man, ever at one with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Poet's Reflection

Greta Hall, Feb. 16, 1804.

DEAR GROSVENOR,—I have seen a sight more dreamy and wonderful than any scenery that fancy ever yet devised for Faeryland. We had walked down to the lake side; it was a delightful day, the sun shining, and a few white clouds hanging motionless in the sky. The opposite shore of Derwentwater consists of one long mountain, which suddenly terminates in an arch, and through that opening you see a long valley between mountains, and bounded by mountain beyond mountain; to the right of the arch the heights are more varied and of great elevation. Now, as there was not a breath of air stirring, the surface of the lake was so perfectly still, that it became one great mirror, and all its waters disappeared; the whole line of shore was represented as vividly and steadily as it existed in its actual being—the arch, the vale within, the single houses far within the vale, the smoke from their chimneys, the farthest hills, and the shadow and substance joined at their bases so indivisibly, that you could make no separation even in your judgment. As I stood on the shore, heaven and the clouds seemed lying under me; I was looking down into the sky, and the whole range of mountains, having one line of summits under my feet, and another above me, seemed to be suspended between the firmaments. Shut your eyes and dream of a scene so unnatural and so beautiful. What I have said is most strictly and scrupulously true; but it was one of those happy moments that can seldom occur, for the least breath stirring would have shaken the whole vision, and at once unrealized it. I have before seen a partial appearance, but never before did, and perhaps never again may, lose sight of the lake entirely; for it literally seemed like an abyss of sky before me, not fog and clouds from a mountain, but the blue heaven spotted with a few fleecy pillows of cloud.—From "Letters of Robert Southey." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

EL REMEDIO PARA LA SOLEDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL TÉRMINO inglés correspondiente a la palabra española "solo" es *"alone"*. Este término *"alone"* es derivado de las dos palabras *"all"* (todo) y *"one"* (uno). Aplicados a Dios y al hombre, estas expresiones dan el sentido científico de la totalidad de Dios y de la unidad del hombre con el Padre, su unidad con Dios, el bien, lo cual la Ciencia Cristiana saca a luz. El hombre no está nunca solo. El amor, está en todas partes, y el hombre no puede estar separado de la presencia del Amor, la Mente infinita.

A los que están "solitarios, dejados sin simpatía," llorando la pérdida de amigos personales, Mary Baker Eddy, hablando por experiencia, asegura con tierna compasión en la página 266 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Este vacío aparente ya está lleno de Amor divino."

¿No podemos quizás persuadirnos como San Pablo de que "ni la muerte, ni la vida, . . . ni ninguna otra cosa creada será poderosa para separarnos del amor de Dios"? Sabemos que un mortal, yéndose a otra habitación o a otro país, extraño para nosotros, no se va más allá de la presencia de Dios, o a un sitio en donde los brazos del Amor divino no ciñan a todos, sosteniéndoles en vida.

Lo que nosotros necesitamos ver es el hombre inmortal, tal como Dios le ha creado, y comprender que el sentido erróneo de la vida como mortal no es más que una mentira acerca del hombre verdadero. La Ciencia Cristiana, revelándonos la naturaleza verdadera de Dios, abre nuestros ojos para ver al hombre como reflejo, o imagen, del Amor. Vemos al hombre verdadero expresado en dulce generosidad, lleno de gracia, compasión, armonía, bondad y benevolencia universal. Porque el hombre a la semejanza de Dios es siempre del todo espiritual, y la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña como podemos probar esta verdad hoy en día.

Expresamos al hombre creado por Dios en la medida en que manifestamos los atributos gloriosos de Dios, es decir, cuando Sus ideas espirituales se manifiestan en nuestra vida. Esto significa el vencimiento completo de todo sentimiento de soledad; porque ¿cómo podríamos sentirnos solos al sentir la dulce presencia del Amor divino inundando nuestra conciencia con pensamientos tiernos y sanadores, los cuales se expresan en actos de abnegación que curan y bendicen?

Tal vez alguien nos haya dejado en una hora crítica, o algo haya cambiado por las mudanzas que el tiempo suele traer consigo. El afecto humano no puede darnos lo que necesitamos. Pero el Amor divino es una ayuda siempre presente, protegiendo el corazón confiado, dirigiendo los pasos de la inocencia, vigilando sobre el peregrino y extraño que está buscando aquel Amor que no se muda jamás.

En vez de esperar que otro nos ame, ¿por qué no tratamos de amar nosotros mismos? El anhelo profundo del corazón es que podamos expresar más bondad y santidad en nuestra vida cotidiana, más lealtad y ternura en nuestras relaciones domésticas, más justicia y generosidad en nuestra vida de negocios, más nobleza y fuerza en nuestra defensa de la verdad. En la proporción en que estas gracias de que tenemos necesidad entren en nuestra experiencia, podremos tener la seguridad de que Dios está con nosotros, de que el Padre nos ama de veras; pues ¿no es el Amor divino lo que nos despierta para ver nuestra semejanza eterna con El? Cuando esta obra se haga bien, no puede haber anhelos que no se satisfagan. ¡Cuánta falta nos hace la Ciencia Cristiana que nos despierta para encontrar dentro de nosotros la semejanza de Dios, y para aprender que no estamos nunca solos, puesto que Dios está con nosotros, y que en El está todo lo que se pueda desear!

Por cierto que no necesitamos la soledad que es meramente hurañía, ni aquella solitud que es un vacío. Pero las horas de soledad y tranquilidad que se llenen con oraciones—¿no las necesitamos? Es en esas horas de quietud, que la oración que aspira a un conocimiento mejor de Dios encuentra su respuesta. Tal vez haya personas que miren a la soledad con horror. Pero las vidas de hombres grandes y mujeres grandes, tanto en tiempos de la Biblia como en todas las edades rechazan este sentimiento de temor a la soledad. Cuando Moisés volvió de los cuarenta días y cuarenta noches de comunión tranquila con Dios, "su rostro despedía rayos de luz" con motivo de la gloria de lo que Dios le había revelado. Elías en el Monte de Horeb oía la "voz callada y suave" de la Verdad que tranquilizó sus temores, restableció su confianza en Dios, y abrió sus ojos para ver más de lo bueno.

Cristo Jesús bajó de la montaña, donde había pasado "toda la noche en oración a Dios", y a consecuencia de esa experiencia exaltada que había tenido, trajo curación a muchos. Entonces ¿no vamos a buscar más bien que evitar estas horas de comunión tranquila con Dios, en las cuales podemos estar quietos y levantar nuestros pensamientos hacia nuestro Padre-Madre Dios? En realidad no estamos solos, pues llevamos con nosotros a esa montaña de exaltación espiritual aquella revelación de la Verdad que nos fué dada en la Biblia y el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana. Allí Dios es revelado en una luz gloriosa como Todo-en-todo, el gran YO SOY, el divino Principio sanador, el Amor. Allí el hombre es hallado como manifestación de la Mente infinita, nunca material, pecaminoso, enfermo o cansado, sino siempre la expresión de la inteligencia creadora de Dios, espiritual, bello, inmortal. Luego, alegrándonos de la verdad sobre el ser del hombre, podemos practicar la Ciencia Cristiana y llevar a muchos esta verdad sanadora acerca del hombre que está siempre unido con Dios.

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Somerville Assessors Under Attack; SS-5's Flow in as Dead Line Nears

Boston Today

Somerville Mayor Seeks Tax Inquiry

Conflict between Maurice F. Ahern, chairman of Somerville's Board of Assessors, and Mayor Leslie E. Knox, determined to examine the evaluation methods of the Somerville Assessors' office, flared into the open today.

Refusing to open his books to the Knox-appointed committee, Mr. Ahern requested State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long to look into the investigatons as well as his own department. Until such steps are taken, stated Mr. Ahern, no civilian survey of the assessing department will be permitted.

Mr. Ahern's action was supported by the Somerville Board of Aldermen, who stated through their spokesman, Arthur S. Walsh, president of the board, that no money would be appropriated for such a survey as proposed by Mayor Knox.

In the face of such opposition, the Mayor remained optimistic. After a conference with Harold A. Pheeney, Brookline tax expert, heading the citizens' committee by the Mayor's appointment, the city's chief executive stated that he hoped to fly to Washington tomorrow to secure federal sponsorship of the survey as a WPA project.

Survey of Mental Hospitals Planned

On the basis that approximately 25,000 persons under the care of the State Department of Mental Diseases required an appropriation of $11,400,000 this year, Dr. David L. Williams, newly appointed commissioner, will conduct a survey of all mental hospitals before making budget recommendations to the Legislature.

Commissioner Williams said today that Governor Curley's visit to Boston State Hospital, where he reported conditions as "shocking," prompted this survey to learn what changes are needed.

"Such an immense sum is needed to correct all the things we know are needed, such as new buildings, maintenance, modernization, establishment of laboratories and so on, that I shall proceed with the utmost caution."

Temperature Drop Forestalls Floods

Falling temperatures in Boston and New England last night averted a possibility of floods from rivers swollen by a record December rainfall, according to a compilation of reports today. In the first 12 days of the month 5.56 inches of rain have fallen in New England, G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the weather bureau in Boston, announced.

Through the fog which enveloped the city last week, 3.89 inches of rain fell, indicating that, if continued, precipitation would exceed the month's record of 9.04 inches established in 1869.

Future downpours held little interest for residents of Boston and neighboring communities today, however. Wreckage caused by past rains required immediate attention. To their lists of problems, municipal officers added, flooded cellars and sewers, caved in streets, and detoured traffic.

Harvard University officials at their Blue Hill Observatory today depicted what might have been. Using a ratio of one foot of snow to each inch of rain, they pointed out that if the millions of raindrops had been so many snowflakes, shoppers in Boston last week end would have found a Common under three feet of snow, its iron-spiked fence hidden in snowdrifts 10 feet high.

Fog which had loafed over Boston for three days, impelled by westerly winds, rolled away during the week end, permitting long-awaited sunshine and southwesterly winds to make Christmas shopping a more pleasant task.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Generally fair with moderate, variable southwesterly winds; temperature in upper 20s tonight. Tuesday: Overcast and warmer.

Dr. Mackey Called Upon to Resign

Dr. Charles E. Mackey, member of the Boston School Committee, who was found guilty and fined for drunken and dangerous driving in Suffolk Superior Court last week, was called upon last night to resign by the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, at a meeting in Tremont Temple. President Eric A. Nelson, introducing the resolution, declared that Dr. Mackey, "because of his recent conviction, has lost all right to the responsible position he now holds."

$50,974 Alloted For Bridge Funds

Federal allotment of $50,974 to reconstruct 12 flood-damaged bridges was announced today by Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan.

The sum of $41,621 is to be used for rebuilding the following four structures: Warwick road bridge, near Northfield, $14,331; Mill street bridge, Holden, $8195; Cooney road bridge, Spencer, $9130; Sherbert road bridge, Ashburnham, $9965.

The Government granted $9353 for eight bridges for which funds have already been approved.

In all, a total of $50,000 has been approved for the reconstruction of 110 small bridges throughout the flood areas.

Maine Vote Again Cast for Landon

No matter what 27,751,612 other men and women thought about a certain presidential candidate last Nov. 3, five Maine citizens who marked their ballots for Gov. Alfred M. Landon that day still stand behind their man—in fact, voted for him again today.

With a fine show of traditional New England individualism, these five, the State's Republican presidential electors, met in Augusta and cast the State's electoral vote for Governor Landon and for Col. Frank Knox, unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President.

The "stand pat Republicans" were Eugene B. Sanger of Bangor, Judson C. Briggs of Caribou, Alfred K. Ames of Machias, Carroll C. Perkins of Waterville and Charles A. Gilman of Brunswick.

Over in Montpelier, Vt., three other Republican electors were organizing to make up the national total of eight Landon votes which will be tabulated in opposition to the 531 votes for President Roosevelt on reports from similar meetings in the other—but Democratic—state capitols.

Boston Today

SS-5 Returns Come in Rapidly

Tomorrow—Tuesday—is the last day for returning employer and employee forms pertaining to account numbers for old-age benefits under the Social Security Act.

Board representatives here say the return so far compares favorably with other metropolitan centers and they hope for a high percentage by the close of mails tomorrow. Up to noon, it was estimated by board officials, 85 per cent of the SS-4 forms (for employers) have been properly filed, and 80 per cent, or 725,000 cards, in the SS-5 (employee) classification.

Postal officials said they had received no word from Washington that the deadline on filing the reports would be extended.

Further Progress For Port Forecast

Coming progress in trans-Atlantic shipping is attracting the attention of Boston port boosters who see potential benefit to this port.

The Cunard White Star, for instance, has awarded a contract for construction of a sister ship to the Queen Mary, that will make possible weekly express sailings between New York and French and British ports. The company also is said to be considering construction of two steamers of 30,000 tons each along lines of the Georgic and Britannic to serve on the New York-Havre-London route.

The Georgic and the Britannic, built in 1930 for the old White Star Line, operated in the Boston service for some time. After the merger of the White Star and the Cunard, the boats ran to Boston for a short while and then were shifted to the New York run. Boston port interests want them back here. The thought among shipping men is that they may be returned to the Boston run after completion of the two proposed ships.

Loudspeakers Displace Public Hall in School

Watertown's new elementary school lacks an auditorium. Not by accident, but by design, the engineers omitted this old-school standby to install a public address system connecting the principal's office with every classroom.

Use of the amplifying system was initiated yesterday when adults attended the opening ceremony. Standing outside on school steps, fathers and mothers later sat in classrooms to hear Earl Nelson, principal, and other officials.

Speakers gathered in Mr. Nelson's office on the second floor to address their audience through a tiny microphone suspended above the principal's desk, dedicated the Phillips school. The building will take care of 400 children.

Leather Makers Reject Demands Of Union Workers

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Massachusetts Leather Manufacturer's Association declared in a statement today it would not yield to union demands for what it called 100 per cent union shops.

The association and national leather workers union officials in eastern Massachusetts plants, employing about 10,000 workers, have been negotiating for contracts to supplant one terminating Jan. 1.

L. U. Yount, association secretary, signed the statement declaring it will not agree to union demands that only union men be hired. The manufacturers, under present contracts, have agreed that all workers must become union men three weeks after being hired.

The statement said manufacturers must have the right to employ skilled men when needed, without necessarily hiring men already in a union.

New Measures Are Pouring In On Legislature

Old-Age Act Amendments Are Among the 300 or More Filed

'Gas' Tax an Issue

Revisions in Massachusetts' old-age assistance law to increase aid extended to needy aged and to eliminate the present requirement that children of aged parents shall contribute to their support, appear among the more popular legislative proposals for the 1937 Legislature.

Several old-age assistance law proposals are contained in the more than 300 bills already filed with the clerks of the House and Senate today. The deadline for filing is Jan. 16, when it is anticipated the total proposals will reach 1000 to 1500.

Among the 300 bills are proposals to repeal the teachers' oath law, to provide constitutional amendments setting a $25 limit on real estate taxation and to prevent the state using gasoline tax money for anything but highway work, as well as bills lessening the power of the Executive Council and curbing the authority of state departments.

Boost Payment

Tacked on the old-age assistance law is a proposal to boost the minimum monthly payment from the present $30 limit to $45. Another, and perhaps the most important, would eliminate the "joker" clause providing that children must help their needy aged parents to the extent of their ability. This aid, given or not, is figured in the minimum payment granted by the state. Should the "support-your-parents" clause, which many 1936 legislators thought had been stricken out in the 1936 bill, be eliminated this year, the cost to the state will jump but at the same time it would help lift old age assistance out of the welfare class, although still administered by the local welfare departments.

Oppose Elimination

Yet Walter V. McCarthy, state commissioner of public welfare, has practically given notice he will oppose the elimination of the clause this year, on the ground that old-age assistance is not a pension, but assistance based on need. Should the parent of a wealthy man be in need, there is no real reason, he has said, why the wealthy son should not aid his father or mother. Similarly, he added, other persons, who can, should help their needy parents to the extent of their ability.

His theory is that if the local welfare departments grant adequate assistance in all cases the cry against the "support-your-parents" clause will die down.

May Be Delayed

It is anticipated that action on the constitutional amendment proposals may be delayed until next year, but they will come up for hearings this year. The $25 real estate tax limit proposal will be a major issue, with a large organization exerting considerable pressure for it, while the economy-demanding Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations will be fighting to defeat it.

The gasoline tax revenue amendment undoubtedly will receive considerable support, inasmuch as the tax was originally proposed as a method of financing a good highways program in Massachusetts. However, in the past few years, this source of revenue has been tapped for ordinary state work.

State Departments

The proposal to weaken the power of state departments came from Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican floor leader in the 1935-36 session. Under the present setup many departments have power to make rules and regulations which carry penalties for violation. Under the Nicholson proposal the Legislature would be given the power to approve or disapprove the rules and regulations established.

But from the state public health department has come a proposal to strengthen considerably its own power. Under the proposal the department would have the power to establish minimum health standards for cities and towns, and have authority to establish regulations to control pollution of Massachusetts streams.

The opponents of the teachers'

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Maine Faces Old Issue Of Sales Taxes

Is Put Forward as One Way to Raise $7,783,000 to Meet New Demands

State Has Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 14—Some idea of the financial problem which will face the new Maine Legislature in January comes with the realization that legislators, first, must raise funds in the estimated amount of $2,283,000 before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1937, and then an additional $5,500,000 in revenues to meet increased demands for the next fiscal period.

How will the State finance all this? That is the question the Legislature must determine, but there seems to be general agreement in many circles that opposition of merchants will not, this year, be able to stop enactment of some kind of a sales tax.

Where Need Arises

The need arises from increased institutional costs; additional funds for education; increased health and welfare expenditures or pauper support; old age pensions or relief; operating deficits.

Figures used by William H. Deering, director of the budget, show how $2,283,000 is contained in the fifth of the above categories—operating deficiencies. This represents revenue which should be raised prior to the close of the fiscal year.

The sum is needed for the following purposes: $843,000 to overcome a 1935 deficit for pauper support; $1,200,000 to overcome current obligations for support of poor; $30,000 to overcome a deficit in the agricultural department; $60,000 to pay for added expense incurred for institutional care when new buildings, now being finished, enable an increase in inmates of state institutions.

Contingent Fund Is Exhausted

To the list he adds $150,000 for the contingent fund which is now bare as a result of old-age pensions which have been paid from it in the absence of any other source of revenue.

Mr. Deering estimates that the increase in institutional costs will include $94,000 to support 300 new inmates at one institution and $25,000 each at two others, while a general rise in commodity prices will boost institutional costs another $220,000. In addition, there is some $140,000 a year for interest and retirement of the bond issue for institutional improvements under which construction has gone ahead.

Educational Requirements

The educational department need, he places at $1,580,000, which that department seeks to obtain, by a bill to be pressed at the next Legislature to provide some measure of improvement and equalization in education.

No decrease, but rather likelihood of added expense is seen in the cost of pauper support. Mr. Deering says:

"Once individuals are placed on the rolls, it is almost impossible to compel them to return to self-supporting labor."

The State lists include many who because of age or infirmities, cannot work and must be supported.

Old Age Pensions

If Maine pays old-age pensions to a list of eligibles which may come to a total of 18,500 persons, then the cost to the State at an average of $20 a month each, becomes more than $2,000,000 a year and funds must be found for this. In addition, the State must bear administrative costs of the program.

Leader of the I. T. U.

By a Staff Artist

Joseph Schmetz

Who Urges Congress to Pass Law to Equalize Textile Wages

Wage Equality In Textile Mills Of U. S. Sought

I. T. U. Would Bring the Standard Up to That in Woonsocket Area

Legislation Urged

Union Head Says 35 Mills in City and Vicinity Pay Highest in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 14—Officials of the Independent Textile Union, the 10,000 members of which are employed in 35 mills in this city and vicinity, believe that they are receiving the highest wages of any textile operatives in the nation and they will send their president, Joseph Schmetz, to Washington to ask George L. Berry, federal co-ordinator, to draft legislation which would provide similar scales in all mills in the country.

Not only will the Woonsocket labor leader ask that the wage scales be paid in Woonsocket mills be set up as an example for other mill centers but President Schmetz will present an entire program of working conditions which, in most cases, have been accepted by plant officials here.

"Our wages here are higher than any other place in the country," Mr. Schmetz said, "and we can't ask for any more until the wages in other localities are increased."

Protect Both

He said the national program which he desires Congress to enact into law might be considered a selfish one, inasmuch as it sought to protect the gains which the workers had made in Woonsocket, but he also made it clear that it would protect the manufacturers as well.

"Labor costs," he continued, "are the big items in the competitive market, and sometimes a half-cent difference a yard may mean an order. These labor costs must be made uniform if strikes, slack time and industrial controversies are to be eliminated. If wages and conditions can be provided in this city, there is no reason why they cannot be provided in other mill centers."

As an illustration of wages paid in Woonsocket, Mr. Schmetz pointed out that French spinners are averaging $40 weekly for 40 hours; wages of weavers were $38, while loom fixers received $39. These workers are employed in producing goods for men and women's wear. He said this scale is paid in very few plants outside of Woonsocket.

In the dye house, he says, the scale minimum is $22 a week, while the average wage in other districts on similar lines of worsteds was $14 weekly.

In Skilled Classes

Mr. Schmetz said that his program will deal almost exclusively with the workers in the skilled classes as he believes that uniformity in these divisions will bring greater gains to those in unskilled brackets.

The program which he will take to Washington with him next week provides for the following:

1. A 35-hour work week, with a permit system which will prevent a textile worker from holding more than one position and thus relieving the unemployment rolls.
2. Adoption of the Woonsocket and vicinity mill wage scales, which will be presented in detail, for all skilled classes.
3. The establishment of a "Share-the-Work" system such as operated in Woonsocket. Under the system, work is given out according to rotation—the names of workers being

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Trade Restraint Charged Against Groceries Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced today it had ordered the Fall River (Mass.) Wholesale Grocers Association and nine member firms to "cease and desist" from practices the commission held were in restraint of trade.

The firms are wholesalers of groceries in the Fall River region, which includes part of Rhode Island. They denied, the commission said, allegations of interfering with the sources of supply or wholesale grocers.

The commission's order prohibits the companies from "persuading, threatening or coercing manufacturers to distribute their products only through wholesalers and to refrain from dealing with retailers."

Concerns Named

The concerns named in the order were the Allen Slade & Co.; American Wholesale Grocery Company; Chabot Brothers; Fall River Economy Wholesale Grocery Company; Fall River Paper & Supply Company; Joseph Horvitz & Co.; New England Wholesale Grocery Company; Portuguez Wholesale Grocery Company, and Roy Paper Company.

The commission charged the nine firms with refusing to deal with manufacturers of groceries who sold directly to retailers in the Fall River region, and that the association informed such manufacturers they should not distribute products to retailers under "the threat that members of the association would refuse to purchase from such manufacturers."

Efforts Rushed To Bring Peace To Milk Controversy

With only one full day left before the ultimatum of certain milk producers to shut off supplies affecting an estimated 40 per cent of milk delivered in Greater Boston is scheduled to go into effect, two separate agencies today set machinery in motion in determined effort to avoid the serious consequences of such a step.

Members of a farm co-operative supplying 80 per cent of milk distributed by the H. P. Hood & Sons Company have declared they will stop deliveries Wednesday unless their terms as to scrapping a milk pool policy are met.

In New Hampshire Gov. H. Styles Bridges called representatives of 11 farm co-operatives into conference.

In Boston the Massachusetts Milk Control Board made public a petition from Shelburne Falls milk producers endorsing the board's program for boosting returns to producers. This was believed to indicate that tension was lessening over the milk shed.

Called by Producers

By nightfall, it is hoped by observers that some definite decision will have been arrived at among the co-operatives to prevent the strike called by producers against the Hood Milk Company which recently withdrew in part from the New England Milk Producers Association from which it gets its milk supply.

The milk strike has been called by the N. E. M. P. A. after Dec. 15 against the Hood company as a result of its ultimatum to the large farm co-operative which controls 85 per cent of the Boston milk market. The Hood company, by itself, supplies nearly 40 per cent of the Greater Boston market, most of this supply coming from farmer members of the N. E. M. P. A.

The Hood Company decided that on Dec. 15, tomorrow, it would no longer ask its non-members of the N. E. M. P. A. to contribute to a milk pool set up by the farm co-operative. The N. E. M. P. A. accepted this as a challenge to price stability in the market and declared that tomorrow, if no agreement had been reached, it would cut off Hood's milk supply.

240 Involved

In making its announcement of the petition from Shelburne Falls producers, the Massachusetts milk board announced that representatives of 240 producers supplying milk to the Shelburne Falls plant of the Noble Milk Company which sells milk to the Hood company, were involved.

The petition opposed "an equalization pool in any form." In recent years, under agriculture administration control and later under control of New England Milk Producers' Association, an equalization pool, collected by assessments upon dealers, was maintained. Out of this fund, payment was made to reimburse farmers who were forced to accept lower prices for their product because it was classed as "surplus" milk.

Groups which were not members of the association or had not signed agreements opposed the collection of such assessments and the maintenance of an equalization fund.

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board recently proposed a program under which each dealer would pay off on his own surplus with audit by the New England milk control boards and an increase of 1 cent a quart in the price to the producer.

Certain large New England distributors recently have refused to renew their agreements with the association. Governor Curley said the association's collection of 12 cents a hundred pounds of milk from dealers was excessive and would be investigated.

A Visitor From Spain Tells Of Crusades in Education

Marisa Palencia brought something of the travail and the crusading fervor of Spanish democracy to Boston today. She had left her fiancé serving on the Madrid front, to come to the United States with an official delegation to rouse support and good will. Her uncle, so the word came a few days ago, has been killed in battle. Her mother, Isabel de Palencia, has for years been the leader of the feminist movement in Spain, and tonight will be the chief speaker at the Symphony Hall mass meeting in behalf of the loyalist cause.

Marisa Palencia will not herself be one of the speakers at tonight's meeting. These will be Marcelino Domingo, one of the founding group of the Spanish Republic, and Luis de Sarasola, a former Franciscan friar, who speaks for those Roman Catholics in Spain who have supported the Government. But Marisa nevertheless has a story to tell, for she is one of the generation of young republicans who threw all their energies into the building of a new Spain. She found time, at the Wellesley College rooms of her aunt, Professor Ana Oyarzabal, to chat animatedly of their crusade.

This new Spain, she said, was to be based on education—on the effort to open the eyes of millions of illiterate, isolated, oppressed Spaniards who had been left to one side in the advance of European civilization. Peasants and workers had been indifferent to their fate for centuries. But of late, their bitter poverty in the face of enormous landowning wealth was making them radical and explosive. It was a race, she insisted, between education, with its hope of well-managed national reform, and the fires of revolution.

Marisa was one of the educators. The term is a bit high-sounding for a girl in her early twenties, just out of school. But she had labored in common with other students and government workers, since the Republic was established in 1931. Two nights a week away from their hard studies—much more exacting studies, she said, than in the United States—they rehearsed; and on Sundays, they took educational caravans into the small villages.

In the village square, most likely, they would set up a stage. There were sometimes plays out of Spain's classic writers—sometimes drama from modern pens. In the intermissions, a leader would teach the people folk songs from other sections of Spain; and the villagers would often recognize a song as one of their local musical heritage, to the delight of the teachers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with lowest temperature in the upper 20's tonight; Tuesday somewhat overcast and slightly warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by somewhat colder.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, warmer on the coast.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, somewhat warmer on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southwest; generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	36	Minneapolis	22	23
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	48	44
Chicago	34	42	New York	30	38
Denver	38	56	Norfolk	46	54
Helena	36	54	Philadelphia	34	39
Jacksonville	52	68	St. Louis	36	38
Kansas City	28	38	San Francisco	50	56
Los Angeles	52	62	Washington	38	38
Miami	70	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 14.
B—Minimum, Dec. 13.

High Tide

Monday, 11:45 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 11:30 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Neighborly Ship Aids Speeding Of Gifts From Pitcairn Island

Priceless for the spirit in which they were given rather than any intrinsic worth, an unusual consignment of Christmas gifts arrived in Boston over the week end. They came from Pitcairn Island, that tiny dot on the map of the archipelago of the South Pacific where mutineers from H. M. S. Bounty established a colony in 1790.

The collection was unusual in several respects. It was probably the first freight from that lonely outpost to come here since the days of the Yankee South Seas traders. More unusual was that this "freight" consisted of unwrapped, unstamped seagrass baskets, highly polished carved wooden boxes and carved wooden vases simply entrusted to the captain of the North German Lloyd freighter Augsburg for safe delivery when he touched at this end of the world!

Articles All Gifts

These articles, fashioned by descendants of the mutineers, were addressed to missionaries and other benefactors in various parts of the United States, as reciprocal remembrances for Bibles and articles of clothing sent to inhabitants of the island.

When this was explained by Capt. Fred Muller to customs officials and agents the various articles were taken over by the shipping agents and sufficient postage affixed to insure delivery before Christmas. This courtesy justified the faith of the simple inhabitants of the island that their gifts would somehow be delivered.

Out from Australia with a cargo of wool for Boston, Captain Muller set his course across the South Pacific for the Panama Canal. Around seven on the morning of Nov. 16 he sighted Pitcairn Island from the bridge. High cliffs rose perpendicularly out of the sea. Coral reefs whitened the surrounding waters.

Whale-Boats Crowded

Through the glasses three whale boats rigged with Corsair sails were seen heading out from the island—all crowded with men, women and children. Then occurred what Captain Muller called the most inter-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Bay State Women Heavy Payers In U.S. Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—More single women filed 1934 federal income tax returns in Massachusetts than in any state except New York.

With 51,735 filing returns, single women showed a total net income of $113,552,000 while 7081 wives, the third highest number in the country, filed separate returns, showing earnings of $34,749,000.

Massachusetts residents paid $14,624,216 into the Federal Treasury last year, ranking seventh among the states. Approximately 7000 fewer returns were filed by the 242,728 persons reporting their incomes than for 1932.

The number reporting, however, increased over 1933 when only 231,960 filed returns.

The average Massachusetts' income tax was $101.45 compared to the national average of $124.90 and the average Massachusetts' return was $3036.51 compared to $3125.42 for the country.

The principal sources of income—salaries, wages, commission and fees—totaled $464,210,000 in Massachusetts with stock dividends totaling $151,660,000 the second largest. Business profits amounted to $91,021,000; partnerships profits, $25,817,000; and rents and royalties, $16,620,000.

One return on an income of between $500,000 and $750,000 was the largest reported for the state.

Two returns reported incomes from $300,000 to $400,000 and two others, $250,000 to $300,000.

The largest number of returns was made in the $1000 to $1500 income range with 42,489 of those filing exempt from taxation and 21,059 paying the Treasury $140,241. The total income of this income class was $78,005,559.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elisabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert; Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gaylan and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL — "Rembrandt." Starring Charles Laughton. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

EXETER — Janet Gaynor and Constance Bennett in "Ladies in Love." 2:10, 6:00, 9:50. Also "Wife Brian Kent," with Ralph Bellamy and Mae Clarke. 3:10, 7:50, 8.

MODERN — Mae West in "Go West, Young Man." 10:25 a. m., 1:42, 4, 6:35, 9:30. Also "The President's Mystery," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Tarzan Escapes," starring Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 8:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 2:50, 5:00, 10:30. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 8:00, 9.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY — "The Jungle Princess," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland. Fenway: 1:10, 4:10, 7:00, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Down the Stretch," with Mickey Rooney, Patricia Ellis and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:20. Paramount: 8:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

COOLIDGE CORNER — Nino Martini in "The Gay Desperado," 3:35, 8:40, 9:50. Also, "The Girl on the Front Page," with Gloria Stuart and Edmund Lowe. 2:00, 5:10, 8:13.

BOSTON — "The Man I Marry," with Doris Nolan and Michael Whalen. 10:45 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:34. Stage: "Continental Varieties," an A. B. Marcus production.

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple and Frank Morgan in "Dimples." 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett and Simone Simon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN—"Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 10. Stage: Francis Lederer; also "The King's Scandals," a Broadway revue.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Spain in Revolt," "Deadly Females," "Sport in the Alps," "Three Stooges," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid," 9, 11:21 a. m., 1:54, 4:48, 7:42, 10:00. Also "Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:18 a. m., 12:37, 3:31, 6:00, 8:49.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

UPTOWN—"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas and Tyrone Power Jr. 2, 5:30, 10. Also "Pigskin Parade," with Patsy Kelly, Stuart Erwin and others. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:30, 3:45, 8:40, 7:40, 9:30.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Deferred regular meeting, Administration building, 15 Beacon Street. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Willi Apel on "The Keyboard Music of Bach and His Predecessors." 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—Thomas Murray on "Ireland's Contribution to Poetry." Music. Movies on Ireland. Pleasant Street, Dorchester. 8:15.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA LECTURE—John F. Murphy on "Topics of the Day." Concert. 323 Dorchester Street. 8:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Ski Class. Brimmer School, 7 and 8.

Tomorrow

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Wilbur H. Siebert on the "Underground Railroad." Subject: Work of the Vigilance Committee of Boston during 1850 to 1861. 2:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Informal talk by F. John Hilliard on "Why Buy Pictures?" 40 Beacon Street. 3:30.

KIWANIS CLUB — James G. Spearing on "The Open Road." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Illustrated Books" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Curley for Governor Again? Motive Seen in Latest Drive

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley's drive to open up state positions for his political favorites actually has a three-fold purpose as its motive, according to major political prognosticators on Beacon Hill.

Of course, the first obvious intention is to pay debts incurred during the Governor's campaign for United States Senator and during the 1935-36 legislative session when promises were necessary to obtain victory on important spending measures.

The second is not quite so apparent. It is well known that Gov.-elect Charles F. Hurley and Governor Curley are not considered close friends politically. And the lack of real friendship was made more apparent when Mr. Hurley won the Governorship, while Governor Curley lost his election bid.

By his present removal and appointment tactics Governor Curley is making Governor-elect Hurley's position in the next two years slightly unpleasant, inasmuch as Curley men will be holding key positions.

Although Governor Curley will not be in the Chief Executive's office during 1937 and 1938 his henchmen will be heading various departments. This, if the officeholders remain loyal to Mr. Curley, the latter will have some control in the State House, despite his own absence.

Such a situation would embarrass Governor-elect Hurley considerably. The new chief executive has his own plans he wishes to develop, but with Curley appointees in office, he may find his plans scrapped. And if Mr. Hurley fails, because of these men, to produce the administrative results expected of him, his chances of re-election in 1938 would be lessened, which brings up the third point.

There is a possibility that Governor Curley, although soundly defeated in the last campaign for United States Senator, may run for Governor in 1938. Governor Hurley, if made unpopular during 1937 and 1938, would provide Mr. Curley with an opportunity to seek once more the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

A State House force loyal to Mr. Curley would be a tremendous asset in a state-wide contest.

♦ ♦ ♦

Numerous, however, are the Democrats on Beacon Hill who consider Governor Curley no longer a state-wide political figure. They contend he may succeed in his Boston stronghold in another Mayoral election, but would be overwhelmingly defeated for state-wide office if he ever ran again.

Anti-Curley Democrats are already sharpening the weapons they will employ in the Democratic primaries should Governor Curley emerge for state-wide office in 1938. From the talk, the weapons will be employed ruthlessly.

Edgar M. Mills

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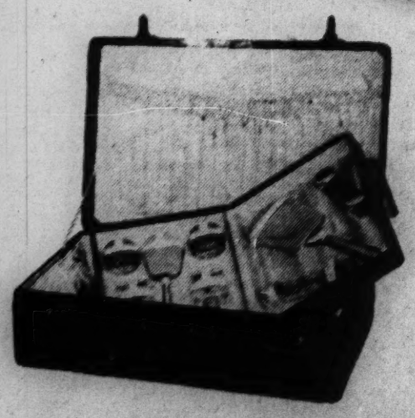
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Lowell Loomfixers Spurn 10 P. C. Rise, Strike for 20 P. C.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—Demanding a 20 per cent wage increase instead of the 10 per cent offered, loomfixers of the Boott Manufacturing Company declared a strike today.

Meanwhile loomfixers in the Merrimac Mills delayed taking strike action until they determined whether an increase promised by that plant would meet their demands 20 per cent. They went to work this morning, but a spokesman said they would leave the plant unless their demands were met. About 275 fixers are employed in the two plants.

All other employees of the Boott mill with the exceptions of the loomfixers worked today. Mill officials said operations could continue for the time being without the fixers.

Pickets patrolled the plant as workers reported for the day shift. Police stationed in the area said the pickets were peaceful.

Hits the Right Spot

How Did He Know It Was Water?

This German shepherd dog, who got thirsty like a lot of human beings, found out where they slaked their thirst at the Boston airport, so he proceeded to do likewise. The granite block which is placed so that children may use the fountain suits the dog's purpose well, and there is a nice railing on which to rest his paws.

Behind the Microphone

Appointment of Alfred H. Morton, a pioneer in the radio industry, as manager of the department of managed and operated stations of the National Broadcasting Company by Lenox I. Lohr, NBC president, makes him "boss" of Station WBZ, Boston. WBZ, though owned by Westinghouse is an NBC "managed and operated" station.

His appointment will cause no changes in the New England office of NBC at the WBZ studios in Boston. John N. Holman, New England manager of the National Broadcasting Company, will remain as head of the local office.

Other NBC managed and operated stations are KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Philadelphia; WGY, Schenectady; KGO, Oakland; WTAM, Cleveland; WMAQ and WENR, Chicago, and KOA, Denver, Colo. The "management and operation" department is a device used by General Electric, Westinghouse, and other companies owning radio stations to pass over the program building, though not the control, of their stations, to NBC, which is better set up to supply programs.

♦ ♦ ♦

The dramatic farewell of Edward of England to his empire closed a week which has probably set a record for the number of transoceanic relays between London and New York. NBC on Friday carried seven relays from London with a total of 38 for the week of the so-called "constitutional crisis." These relays included comments by prominent members of the House of Lords, legal authorities and news commentators.

There was an essential simplicity about Edward's farewell. When the control was transferred to Windsor Castle where Edward had dined with his family the announcer stated merely "This is Windsor Castle." A very brief pause, then, "His Royal Highness, Prince Edward." Then followed a drama more dramatic than the same theme which has motivated plays, operas, operettas—an abdicated King telling the world his own reasons for his unprecedented action. Surely an experience among those who were fortunate to hear it which may not be duplicated for generations.

♦ ♦ ♦

Marcia Davenport, who has supplied opera comment for NBC heretofore, has been selected as commentator for the Metropolitan Opera series to start shortly. She will outline the story of each opera, discuss the music and singers and describe the costumes.

Mrs. Davenport is the daughter of Alma Gluck, well-known opera singer who made her debut at the Metropolitan in 1909. Marcia, then aged six, came to know the opera members, stage crew, and others connected with the enterprise. From these original contacts she has kept up an acquaintance with opera affairs ever since. She has prepared advertising copy, done magazine writing, and authored a biography on Mozart.

A. D. H.

Quinn Proposes To Cut Chiselers From Relief in R.I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 14—Governor-elect Robert E. Quinn has decided that one of his first acts on taking over the executive duties here next month will be to drive all "chiselers" off the unemployment relief rolls.

Arrangements are being made at the office of the State Unemployment Relief Commission to make the lists available for immediate investigation, it was learned at the State House.

Although it has been rumored for some time that action would be taken in regard to relief expenditures nothing has been done by either the State or municipal bureaus for several months.

The investigation by Governor-elect Quinn is said to have been prompted by rumors that "all was not well" in Providence and other cities which were getting state aid.

Had Other Jobs

Investigations in the past have shown that many persons who were carried on the relief rolls had other well-paying jobs. These have been dropped, it was said, without any undue publicity but in flagrant cases persons illegally receiving the relief were compelled to return to the State the money they had received or be prosecuted.

Lieutenant-Governor Quinn said that all those found to be taking money under false pretenses will be punished. He promised, however, that in the reduction of the relief lists to an absolute minimum no needy man or woman would be deprived of aid.

"Every needy man and woman in this State will get relief. Beyond that there will be a careful study to determine if there are persons who are receiving aid who should not receive it. It is a big job, but it will be done."

Something Wrong

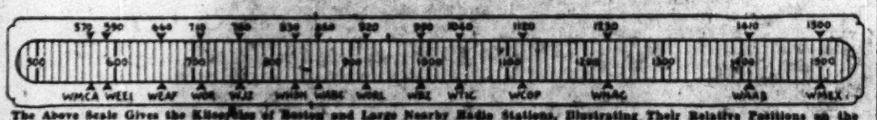
He declared there must be something wrong with the picture which the past months have presented, in that business has grown steadily better, with apparent absorption of unemployed by industry, and yet the cost of relief has been steadily increased.

"The chiselers should be driven off," he said, "and furthermore there should be punishment for those who have taken money under false pretenses—if any are found. In addition to that, jobs should be found in private industry for those on relief, and if there are those who will not take the jobs, then they should be driven off the relief rolls."

Potatoes May Be Canned

The chairman of the British potato marketing board says the possibility of canning potatoes—whole, mashed, fried—for export overseas is being investigated.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Gives the Kilocycles of Boston and Large Nearby Radio Stations, Illustrating Their Relative Positions on the Tuning Dial

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1220kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school.	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rudolph Friml Jr. orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters"; sketch	"The Singing Lady"; songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board"	"Three Scamps" vocalists	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Holiday sketch
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"; sketch	"Melody Time"; variety	Jackie Duggan; organist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport review	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	Talk, "Carnegie Progress"	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	Comedy and orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30 "The Goose Creek Parson"	"Sam and Abner" sketch	"Listen to This"; soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, commentator	John Herrick, baritone	drama; orchestra	Studio speakers
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Phi Beta Kappa Christmas
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Carol concert, New Haven
8:30 Pick and Pat; Ladd Trio	"Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's	Gladys Swarthout, soprano;	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:45 & White; Kreuger's Orch.	Orchestra; soloists	mixed chorus; orchestra	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater; Jean Harlow;	Greater Minstrels; Gus Van;	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 Robert Taylor and Cloudo	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra
9:30 Kaltenborn; "Madame Sans	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; soloists, pop-
9:45 Gene"; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Morton Downey, soloist	ular orchestra
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	Network sports program	concert orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30 Salvo in Buenos Aires;	Network sport program	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45 Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Musical program	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	Frank Bailey's Orchestra
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Relay from Buenos Aires	George Harris's Orchestra	Frank Bailey's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies"; comedy; soloists;
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	vocal groups; orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Personal Column of the Air."
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program; student recital.
3:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert.
3:45 WBZ, (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; comedy; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:00, WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Dancing"; soloists; female trio; male quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Sheila Barrett, monologist.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan"; Rupert Hughes; Joel McCrea and Bette Davis in "There's Always Juliet"; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orch.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Americans hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Gloria Grafton; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.
10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Museum of Modern Art

The Grace Horne Galleries play host to the most recent offering of the Boston Museum of Modern Art. All space available has been covered with a collection of water colors by contemporary Americans. There are 17 exhibitors, most of whose names are familiar to any inquiring spectator. The introduction to the catalogue notwithstanding, this exhibition does not bring something strange and unknown to us; for nearly every aquarellist in this exhibition is either represented in Boston collections or has been seen—as in the case of John Sloan—in this very gallery. Even the mild abstractions do not take us by storm, for we can match them and surpass them for oddity and enterprise with our own Provincetown group.

For us the exhibition, interesting in several single items, was disappointing as a whole. Somehow it lacks impact. One does not feel it is an experience in which one has seen enhancing color, brilliant patterns, stirring fantasies which convey the imagination of an aroused group of Americans who are becoming more and more aware of the beauty of their native land, and who have assimilated technical means for clear expression from European sources. Nine Charles Burchfields to two Thomas Bentons; nine Edward Hoppers to one George Grosz. The more rousing painters are kept in the minority, subdued; the more imaginative are overshadowed by the straightforward, literal aquarellists. No better illustration can be pointed out than the picture of a locomotive by Reginald Marsh, compared with the same subject by Mr. Hopper. The latter is a dispassionate, static representation of the shape and model of an engine, while the former is a hissing, snorting engine expressing forcefully its functi[illegible].

John Marin has come into prominence recently because of a large New York exhibition. There are a few water colors by this American, enough to show the direction of his development from a loose, free-flowing wash of color to a firm, strict distribution of pigment along a direction which establishes firmly the relation of planes, and expresses if it does not portray literally, the elemental character of a subject—the movement of the sea, the gusty atmosphere, the clear, deep blue color. Marin conveys to us the essence of the subject, and stops. It requires insight, daring, knowledge, to work as he does. In a less assured hand his method would prove diffuse and incomplete. Marin carries on the idea introduced by Manet and Courbet of summary portrayal. Other American aquarellists have a more varied and eventful palette than Marin.

The George Luks water colors disclose a frank delight in clear, bright color which is more than expressive. Two Benton themes done from American life, "Cotton Pickers" and "Lassoing Horses," contain his peculiar vivacity and reveal his ability to relate a descriptive idea without ignoring the importance of surface design and plastic form. Compared with these contributors the Burchfield aquarelles are simple, agreeable, reminding the spectator of Disney animated cartoons in which trees and hills and houses dissolve and loosen into anthropomorphic forms. It is an engaging though naïve turn of imagination.

D. A.

The Singing Horsemen Again

The S. R. O. sign was dusted off and conspicuously in evidence at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon when the Don Cossacks gave one of their unique programs under the direction of the energtic Serge Jaroff.

As on former occasions, the program comprised music both secular and liturgical, including works by Gretchaninoff, Archangelsky and Lladoff, and choruses by the lesser known Tschesnokoff and Pantschenko. The "History in Song of Serge Jaroff and his Don Cossacks," written by Schvedoff in honor of the three thousandth concert of this group last year, was heard again yesterday. Its measures are well-adopted to revealing the tonal resources of the group.

There are some excellent solo voices this year in both sections, and as usual the bases caused no small astonishment. It must be admitted that they occasionally indulged in something rather more like a rumble than a tone, ye tthe effect in ensemble was that of a throbbinb 16-foot organ stop.

Whether intentionally so or not the program this year accentuated the fine-spun, violin-like quality of the tenor voices, and if one were unaware of the personnel of the chorus, one might be decieved into thinking it a mixed group. Under certain conditions this gossamer texture is a desirable asset, but too frequently yesterday afternoon it was over-emphasized to the exclusion of the more substantial and, to one listener, the more beautiful tones of the natural singing voice. Mr. Jaroff has an instrument capable of greater variety of effect than was gained at this concert.

G. M. S.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 2.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Old Master drawings; Chinese paintings eighth-ninth centuries; Persian pottery and paintings; masterpieces of Graphic Art; English silver, seventeenth-eighteenth century.
Doll & Richards—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Wood carvings by Dr. Lewis Webb Hill.
Germanic Museum—Paintings by Karl Hofer and Hans Boehler. Through Dec. 19.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.
Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.
Boston City Club—Paintings by Lee W. Court of Canton.
Goodman-Walker — Exhibition drawings and prints of flowers.
Rand Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings by Louis Gerard Paine. Through Dec. 21.
Grace Horne Galleries—American water color exhibition by Boston Museum of Modern Art Inc. (Small fee charged for admission.)
Copley Society—Paintings by Bertha D. Hoxie. Through Dec. 24.
Boston Art Club—Small paintings and sculpture. Through Dec. 26.
Myles Standish Galleries—Pastels of flowers by Lillian Johnson. Through Dec. 20.
Brattle Art Gallery (Cambridge)—Christmas exhibition of contemporary art.
Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children. Through December.
Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings. Through December.
Fine Arts Guild (Cambridge)—Skiing and sports pictures. Through Dec. 23.
Twentieth Century Association—Handicrafts by Gladys and John Hay; pencil "paintings" by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.
Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.
Bolman's Print Shop—Chiaroscuro prints, old and new. Through December.
J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.
Independent Gallery for Modern Art—Paintings by Ivan Abrachoff.
Federal Art Gallery—Oil paintings by artists on the project. Through Jan. 9.
Women's City Club—Small pictures, sculpture and stained glass.
Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Karl Baxild. Through Dec. 30.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.
Junior League Gallery—Carved birds by Francis G. Shaw; etchings by Frank W. Benson.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by members of the Guild. Through Dec. 26.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

182d Infantry Has Tercentenary

A military reception and ball in Colonial setting in the State Armory, Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, tonight, will mark observance of the 300th anniversary of what is believed to be the oldest military organization in active service in the Army of the United States—the 182d Infantry (Fifth Massachusetts) M. N. G.

The regiment might with propriety claim an additional six years since the "train bands" from which it was founded had been in existence since 1630. On the records it dates its origin from Dec. 13, 1636, when, because of the impending conflict with the Pequot Indians, the Court of Assistance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony issued an order combining the "train bands" into three regiments. One of these was the North Regiment, parent organization of the 182d.

The regiment saw service in the Pequot War, King Phillip's War and King William's War, the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the conflict with the South, the war with Spain, on the Mexican border in 1916, and again in the World War.

A series of tableaux, historical scenic effects and novel musical arrangements will be presented during the evening to re-create events in the life of the regiment.

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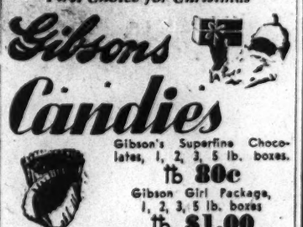
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'Lab' Tests Begin For Flood Control Along Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14—With a battery of laboratory equipment including electric ovens, shearing machines and hydrometers for testing soils, the Federal Government today opened fire here on the problem of flood control in the fertile Connecticut river valley.

During this essential test period preliminary to the building of dams and water storage basins along the tributaries to the Connecticut, Brown University will be the center of Government efforts to control New England's greatest waterway, which picks up its early spring flood waters from the turbulent streams of both the Green and White mountains.

The practicability of dams depends largely upon soil conditions. Hence, before another move is made to control the flood waters, the Government must first check the gravels, sands, rock silts, clays and even impervious rocks to determine their characteristics as they relate to dam construction. The tests must be made preliminary to the drafting of plans for bays and bulkheads along the river which last spring inundated much of the surrounding territory.

To determine where the dams shall be built is the long and somewhat arduous task that the government has assigned to Waldo I. Kenerson of the Providence office of Army engineers and his staff. Mr. Kenerson was formerly connected with the waterpower project at Passamaquoddy Bay. He has already started collecting soils from the watershed of the Connecticut.

The tests of soils are many and varied. One will be to try a sample in an electric oven, sift through sieves of six different screens, and then sift each of the six sizes of screening for 15 minutes mechanically.

This process shows from one standpoint what portions of the sample soil could be used for dam-building.

Hydrometer analysis calls for soaking silt overnight in distilled water. The next morning more water is added and the mixture shaken in an ordinary milk shaker. The muddy soil then is put in a glass container with distilled water. Hydrometer readings, much similar to those made on storage batteries, are made during the day, to tell the engineers how fast the particles of soil are settling.

In the shearing method, samples first are placed in a humid room to preserve their natural moisture content. The technical device, a shearing machine, establishes the "shearing potentialities" of any sample under specific conditions. In other words the tests show how well the soil holds together.

Another part of the laboratory's equipment is a consolidating machine, which applies a load on a sample and allows it to adjust itself according to the consolidating load. This test bears upon soil reaction under pressure from behind a dam.

Horseshoeing Kept Up at Turner Shop Since Days of Stage

Father to son, trade has been followed from time when oxen were put in sling, carriage irons were hammered out and tools were fashioned by hand.

The Village Blacksmith

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Persons strolling through the little town of South Lancaster, Mass., back in 1832, used to look in at the doorway of the town blacksmith shop, and watch the sparks from the smith's anvil—enjoying a pastime that had then, and that has still, a fascination for young and old alike.

"They saw Stephen Turner hammering away, the same way you see me now," said Ernest Turner, the fifth of his line to carry on the trade of blacksmith, as he let his hammer drop on the anvil, and turned to the reporter.

Word-of-Mouth Advertising

An unpretentious, hard-working man is Mr. Turner, and he points to a long line of forbears. The shop, which stands under a large tree—giving an effect that at once recalls Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith,"—has no sign.

"After 115 years in the same business in the same location you don't have to advertise," Mr. Turner explained. "The quality of your work, and your father's and your grandfather's and your great-grandfather's, sort of begins to speak for itself by then—see what I mean?"

As for the Turners, they were smiths in Worcester county, even before 1832. Prince Turner, who came over from England at some unknown pre-Revolutionary time, opened a shop and began the practice of his trade in the town of Harvard. From that day to this, blacksmithing has been carried on by a member of the family and never a day has the door of the Turner shop been closed in all that time, except when Prince Turner closed it for a while to join the Minutemen at Concord.

Prince Turner passed his trade on to his son; and that son passed it on to his son—Stephen H. Turner.

Move to Lancaster

Stephen H. heard from some of the townsfolk, back in 1832, that a good shop could be purchased in South Lancaster; so he went there and bought it. His son, Fred S. Turner, went to school there and left for Boston, to go into business. But he returned to South Lancaster, to take up the hammer where his father had left it on the anvil—and there he remained. Fred Turner's son, Ernest Turner, also went to school in South Lancaster and started out to make his mark in the world. He wanted to be a salesman, and he stuck it out for a while—but horses were in the Turner tradition, and it was not long before Ernest Turner, too, was back at the forge.

"The old urge was too strong," explained Mr. Turner, "and besides, I like horses, and I like the trade."

None of Mr. Turner's five boys seem to feel that way, and horses are becoming scarcer all the time, gradually being supplanted by tractors and other types of power mechanism. So this may be the last Turner blacksmith shop.

Improvements Adopted

Mr. Turner believes that a man should follow the trade he likes best and he will not insist on any of his sons staying unless they wish to. "Of course," he said, "I would be glad if one of them did take to it."

Mr. Turner has introduced innovations into his shop and into the trade, in order to keep up with the times; and at the same time he has not hurt his standing as a "blacksmith with traditions." He has an electric blower on his forge, and he long ago realized that with the advent of the automobile he could save time and money for his customers by going to them instead of making them drive their horses long distances to him. Accordingly, he makes calls on distant farmers by car.

Mr. Turner proudly exhibits an ax head forged by Prince Turner. It is all steel, and has been handed down from generation to generation.

The Turner shop is clean, neat and well kept. The office has comfortable chairs and a sofa and an old pot-bellied stove. Over the desk is a case of nickel-plated horseshoes made by Mr. Turner's father, which shows one of each type of shoe in use in his day.

In the Office

The office is decorated with relics of by-gone days—including pictures of once famous race horses, pictures of former Turners, various types of horseshoe, all kinds of nails for shoeing horses, interesting catches of fish, hunting trophies, and mottoes. Mr. Turner is a bit of an artist and has painted some mottoes that he has found to his liking on the walls of his shop. Upstairs, relics and treasures are stored away, to be given to the Turner children some time. Packed away are carriages made many years ago, sleighs and a sling for holding oxen when they were shod.

Mr. Turner expressed regret for an occurrence of a few years ago. "I gave away a tool that my grandfather had used for making hand-forged nails," he said.

Desk and Chest

Across the street from the shop is the Turner house, dating from the 18th century. It was bought by Stephen Turner when he moved to South Lancaster from Harvard. It is equipped with the self-same furniture that Stephen Turner used, and is just as much a part of the Turner tradition as is the blacksmith shop. Here one sees a Sheraton desk that belonged to Stephen Turner and that was at one time used as a place for keeping horseshoe nails. There is standing in a corner by the large fireplace, a mahogany chest, brought to this country by Nathan Turner, who was a sea captain. On the back can be seen plainly the letters marking the original shipment from England—"S. S. Selfridge, No. 3 larboard."

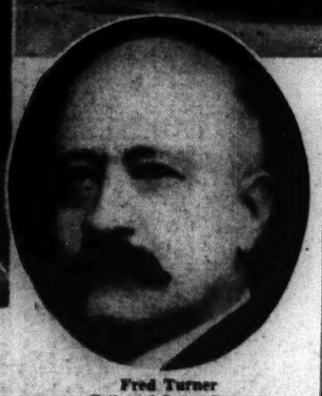
Mrs. Turner, who directs the Turner menage, was asked about the economics of the blacksmithing trade.

"We can't complain," she said. "Mr. Turner and I have managed to keep our home and our six children together in decent comfort and a reasonable amount of luxury, and really there are other businesses that have suffered more in the depression than ours did. At least we managed to keep going."

Mr. Turner in turn said: "There's not any money in it now; but as I tell all the people that come here, I like a horse's foot, and I expect I shall never be able to get very far away from one. The farmers don't always pay on time but they always pay sometime."

By a Staff Photographer

Where Generations Have Worked at Forge
Upper—Original Shop, Burned in 1909
Lower Left—Blacksmith at Anvil
Inset—Hand-Forged As Made by Prince Turner



Fred Turner
Father of Ernest Turner

The Lancaster, Mass., Shop

Schmetz

(Continued from Page 9)

listed for employment during slack periods.

4. The elimination of the third shift in all productive departments.

5. The establishment of a national piece work price scale in production departments on similar construction. The adoption of this program, the union believes, would decrease the machine load, provide more employment in that the employer would be forced to pay for the amount of cloth not for the number of looms operated. The plan would provide greater production in that it will encourage attentive work instead of indifference to work as indicated in some cases under the standard wage plan.

Permit System

Explaining the permit system, Mr. Schmetz said that under the 35-hour work plan, textile operatives would have sufficient time to perform other work after their hours in the mills were completed. He said that under the present 40-hour setup there are known to be cases where workers have gone from one plant to another for work and received two pay envelopes.

"We want to increase employment, and if workers are compelled to file cards with their employers, then it will be impossible for them to hold two jobs. These cards would be issued by the Government and penalties would be provided if the privileges were abused. Without a Government card no employees could be hired," he explained.

Mr. Schmetz said that Woonsocket has become the "Number One" textile community, not by obtaining increases in wages, but by preventing wages from being decreased.

He further stated that when a small group of textile operatives first began the I. T. U. in 1930, they built their unions along the vertical lines. Now the Independent Textile Union includes 35 locals, each having its council and shop committee. Other locals are being formed in Manville and Blackstone, Mass., but there the I. T. U. will stop its expansion.

Enough to Do

President Schmetz said that it is the opinion of the general council, which includes five members from each mill, that if the I. T. U. devotes its attention to the mill workers in their immediate vicinity "they will have enough to do."

However, Mr. Schmetz who came to this country from Belgium, where he became a union member at 15 years of age, to Toronto in 1920, and then to United States in 1923, believes that work can be done for other toilers of his city. He has been responsible for the formation of unions of bakers in 15 shops, store clerks, electricians, and now he has been asked to organize the bookkeepers, stenographers and other office help.

A "Labor Local" also has been formed and this union includes common laborers and workers on the WPA and SUR relief rolls.

Speaking of his success with the clerks, Mr. Schmetz said, "We have signed agreements with 52 stores who are paying a minimum wage of 32 cents an hour. In Pawtucket and Central Falls store clerks are receiving but $8 a week for the same hours. There ought to be a State law setting this scale as a minimum wage and I would recommend such a law."

Bills

(Continued from Page 9)

oath law are facing the coming legislative contest over repeal with strong hope of accomplishing the goal they failed to reach last year. Many of the oath-supporting legislators of the last session have been defeated. Those coming in their places, the repealists hope, will be in favor of repeal. Whether they will be repeal supporters, however, remains to be seen. The Executive Council, in recent years, has become powerful, so powerful in fact that it is believed it can dictate contracts in various cases, and hold whip hands over many state departments.

Many legislators favor limiting the Council to the mere power to approve or reject judicial appointments made by a Governor. All its other powers have been gained through practice or statutes. Last year similar legislation was defeated, but the activities of the present Executive Council may result in the adoption of weakening legislation this year.

Relic of Old Days

Abolition of county government, a continuing relic of the days when transportation was slow, is up again, as is the proposal to abolish preprimary conventions.

From labor circles is coming a renewal of the bill to curb the practices of industrial "spies" and strike breakers. Another labor proposal is the establishment of a workman's compensation act, to eliminate the writing of compensation insurance by private companies. The Baby Wagner Act, guaranteeing to labor the right of collective bargaining in intrastate industry, will again be pushed by labor.

Neighborly Ship Aids Speeding Of Gifts From Pitcairn Island

(Continued from Page 9)

esting experience of his long sea career.

"Half an hour later the boats were alongside," said Captain Muller. "Heavy lines were shot aboard with the skill of expert marksmen. In no time the deck was literally crowded with people—at least 120—who spoke politely in a soft-toned English that was a bit different from any I had heard before. Light cotton clothing—clean as wax—was worn by the natives, but none had shoes or stockings.

"Each one had something to sell or barter, from fresh oranges and other fruits to pressed transparent leaves on which were painted bright-colored flowers."

Captain Muller's story was a yarn of contact with another world, an adventure of barter and trade as in days of yore, and of adding packages to his cargo that lacked the civilized touch of bills of lading, the formality of classification on the ship's manifest, and the ordinarily inescapable payment of freight rates.

But all these—and the question of postage after they had been landed in Boston—were trivial things to Captain Muller. It was Christmas that prompted the "shipment." The confidence of the trusting natives—descendants of Fletcher Christian and his small band of British tars—could not be violated.

So the baskets and boxes and vases were brought to Boston. Here, too, the Christmas spirit prevailed. Customs officials looked the articles over, admired the skillful carving, the clever weaving, appraised them as "gifts," admitted them to the country free of duty.

Then shipping men pondered over the problem of getting them to Iowa, to Arizona and to sundry other localities far from Boston. The matter of no stamps on the packages was quickly remedied. Stamps were affixed, and today the gifts are on their way to their destinations.

When the skipper visited the Custom House to enter his ship, the papers had no mention of Pitcairn Island, among the many places listed as ports where cargo had been laden. "But I did not call at Pitcairn Island," he declared. "The natives put out in boats, when they sighted smoke from my ship, signaled to me, and when I stopped the engines, they swarmed aboard with the gifts and countless similar articles to trade with my officers and crew."

So Pitcairn Island was added to the official documents recorded on the log of William A. Pugsley, entry clerk at the Custom House, and said to be the first time that a ship entering Boston was so listed.

Speaking of the settlement, Captain Muller said:

"Not many ships come close to Pitcairn Island. Those that do are heartily welcomed, by persons of good manners, who show signs of good education and an anxiety to be hospitable. They urged the officers and crew to pay them a visit ashore. This was, of course, impossible, involving too much delay. But I saw bungalow huts built on piling and a larger structure that I learned housed an organ donated by Queen Victoria many years ago.

"All children go to school until them are 16. Family names of the mutineers that landed there in 1790 are still used—Christian, Clark, Young—and they enjoy correspondence with missionary interests in America.

Youthful Pianist In Debut Recital Is Well Received

A large audience gathered in Steinert Hall last night for the début recital of Miss Helen Dane, youthful pianist. It was an invitation affair, and a gala spirit prevailed. There was much applause, and the floral tributes handed over the footlights liberally decorated the stage.

Miss Dane, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Dane of Newton Center, was graduated last year from the Mary A. Burnham School in Northampton. Much of the success of her first recital was due undoubtedly to the youthful charm of her platform presence.

Her program began with two Preludes and Fugues by Bach and the Allemande and Sarabande from the same composer's first French Suite; the Brahms Intermezzo op. 76, no. 7, and Scriabin's Etude op. 8, no. 5. The second group consisted of four of Chopin's Etudes, op. 10, nos. 5 and 12, and op. 25, nos. 1 and 2. The "Revolutionary" Etude made an especially favorable impression upon the listeners.

Then came a group of pieces by Debussy, Prokofieff, Mompou and Liszt. Of these, the Prokofieff item (Prelude in C, op. 12, no. 7) was so enthusiastically received that it had to be repeated. The Liszt Hungarian Rhapsodie no. 10 was tumultuously applauded. The final number listed was the Mendelssohn Concerto in G minor, with Miss Dai Buell to play the orchestral accompaniment on a second piano.

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Queen Mary	Dec. 16	Southampton	Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 8:00 pm	Dec. 16, 8:00 am
Amer. Banker	Dec. 18	Plymouth	Dec. 27	Dec. 17, 8:00 pm	Dec. 18, 8:00 am
*Amer. Importer	Dec. 19	Liverpool	Dec. 28	Dec. 18, 8:00 pm	Dec. 19, 11:00 am
†Hansa	Dec. 19	Cherbourg	Dec. 27	Dec. 18, 1:00 pm	Dec. 19, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 28, 4:00 pm	Dec. 28, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Dec. 24	Dec. 19, 4:00 pm	Dec. 19, 7:30 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

*Great Britain and I. F. S.
†Except Great Britain and I. F. S.

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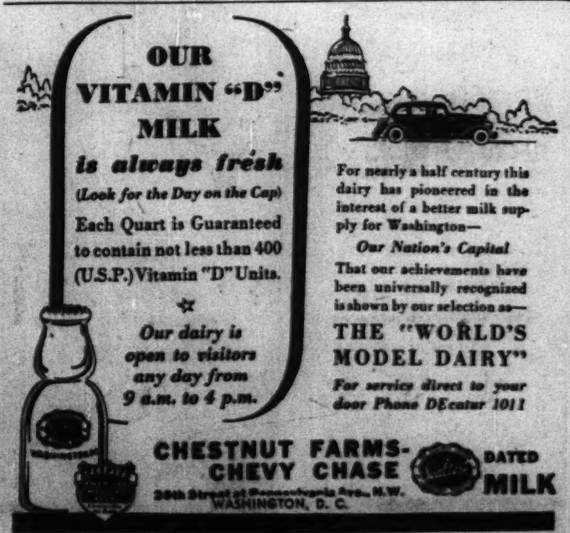

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steels and Rails Lead Market to Somewhat Higher Levels

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Advances In Most Sections On Lively Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Steels, utilities and specialties cantered into an advance today that carried many issues up fractions to around 2 points or more.

Spurring the steel division was the report of the American Iron & Steel Institute placing this week's mill operations at 79.2 per cent of capacity, up 2.6 points over the previous week to a new peak since February, 1930.

Court Ruling Aids Utilities

The utility department enjoyed a few lively minutes following the Supreme Court ruling which returned the Duke Power case to a lower court for retrial. These stocks retraced their steps later when it was realized the constitutionality of Public Works Administration lending to municipal power companies has yet to be decided.

Activity was pronounced at intervals, but the volume dwindled near the final hour. Transfers approximated 2,700,000 shares.

Wheat jumped the limit of 5 cents a bushel at Chicago on indication of European shortage. Corn also exhibited strength. Cotton improved. Foreign currencies were up in terms of the dollar.

American Can got back on its feet for about 4 points. Others ahead included United States Steel, Bethlehem, Interlake Iron, Chrysler, General Motors, United Aircraft, Deere. International Harvester, International Hydro-Electric, North American, American Waterworks, Electric Power & Light, Standard Gas, American Telephone, United States Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, du Pont, Goodyear, Goodrich, American Chain, Bucyrus-Erie, Southern Railway preferred, Santa Fe, St. Joseph Lead, Seaboard Oil, Warner Bros., Paramount, Flintkote, Calumet & Hecla, Yellow Truck, General Outdoor Advertising and Armour.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans pushed ahead for moderate gains in the bond market today while the rest of the corporate list had a ragged look.

New Haven 6s rose about 2 points. Gains of fractions were turned in by Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Allis-Chalmers convertible 4s were up more than 2. International Hydro Electric 6s netted a point or so.

A little lower were Great Northern 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, American Telephone 5s, Shell Union 3½s, Studebaker convertible 6s, Union Pacific 3½s and Walworth 4s.

Foreign Markets

London—Strength in metal and oil issues, especially West Witwatersrand and Kaffirs, helped prices maintain a firm closing tone in the stock exchange today after early advances had been recorded. Industrials met a good demand, particularly for silk, shipping, and tobacco shares. Trans-Atlantic stocks held steady, while rubber issues were quiet awaiting action of the International Rubber Committee. Gilt-edged securities were quiet with home rails steady, but Argentine rails were strong.

Paris—After early heaviness quotations turned irregular in the Bourse today. Rentes eased, but industrials were generally firm, with railroad issues irregular. Bank of France shares closed 20 francs lower after having shown a 50-franc drop earlier in the day. Royal Dutch advanced 25 points.

Liverpool—Wheat futures reached new eight year peaks today, prices closing 3 to 3¾d higher. Estimated heavy German requirements together with continued Italian buying of Argentine and Australian cargoes sent quotations skyrocketing. Very small weekly world snipments aided the advance. Cotton futures finished 2 to 6 points higher today.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of record
Fidelity Fund, Inc		20c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Gen Fireproofing		30c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Loew's Boat Thea		50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Ritter Dental Mfg		25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
	Increased				
Hanna (M A)		50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
	Special				
Lincoln Stores, Inc		$1	..	Jan. 21	Jan. 14
	Regular				
Geir (Robert) Co, Inc pf		75c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Gen Fireproofing		10c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Gen Tire and Rubber pf		$1.50	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
Ritter Dental Mfg		25c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do pf		$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	1.23½	1.26½	1.20	1.25	+.66¾
May	1.27	1.29⅞	1.26½	1.29⅞	+.65
July	1.18	1.17¼	1.14½	1.17¼	+.65
	Corn				
Dec.	1.08	1.16½	1.07½	1.09⅞	+.03¼
May	1.03⅝	1.06	1.02¾	1.06	+.03
July	.99	.99⅝	.96¾	.99⅝	+.03¼
	Oats				
Dec.	.49⅞	.52	.49⅝	.51⅞	+.02¾
May	.51⅝	.51⅝	.49½	.51½	+.01⅞
July	.45	.44¾	.44¼	.46	+.01¾
	Rye				
Dec.	1.05	1.05⅝	1.05	1.05¾	+.06
May	1.02½	1.06	1.02½	1.06	+.05
July	.97¾	1.01	.97¾	1.01	+.05
	Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December		1.46¼	1.46⅛	1.46⅛	+.58
May		1.37⅜	1.33½	1.37⅛	+.65
July		1.33⅝	1.29⅝	1.33⅛	+.66

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.73	12.74	12.60	12.63	—.03
January	12.48	12.61	12.48	12.47	+.08
March	12.45	12.48	12.42	12.44	+.06
May	12.28	12.35	12.27	12.30	+.12
July	12.13	12.21	12.11	12.20	+.16
October	11.73	11.82	11.73	11.82	+.19

Tone at close steady.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	14.16	14.24	14.16	14.24	+.20
June	14.28	14.44	14.28	14.44	+.16
September	14.56	14.64	14.56	14.64	+.19

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 14	Last Dec. 12
74¾	39	Acme Steel (4)	67	67	67	66¾
15⅝	9⅛	Adams Express (.35)	13	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
35⅛	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	33¼	27⅝	33¼	27⅝
37½	22½	Addressograph (1)	34¼	30⅛	34¼	..
3⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
86½	36	Air Reduction (1*)	79	78¾	79	78¼
6½	3	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80*)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5½	3⅛	Alleghany Corp (b)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
61⅛	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	55	53½	53⅞	50
60	13½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	53½	52¾	53¼	..
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	53½	52¾	53¼	..
84½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47⅝	46	47	44⅞
40⅝	26⅜	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	35½	37¼	38½	37⅛
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	233	232	232½	232
34	23	Allied Mills (¾b)	32⅜	30⅝	32	30⅝
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	18½	18	18½	18⅜
90	66	Allied Stores pf (5)	85½	85½	85½	..
76	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1¾*)	77⅜	75¾	77⅜	75¾
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30½
5⅝	4	Amal Leather	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf	37½	37	37½	37⅛
125½	75	Amerada (3)	102¼	101½	101½	102
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	86	86	86	88½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1*)	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	66	66	66	65¼
68	40	Am Brake S¾F (2)	67½	66	67⅛	65¼
140	124	Am Brake S¾F pf (5¼)	139	139	139	..
137½	110	Am Can (4*)	114⅞	111⅛	114⅜	110
169½	163¼	Am Can pf (7)	168	168	168	168
56	30	Am Car & Fdry	57⅜	56	57⅛	55¾
73⅝	31	Am Chain (1b)	76½	73½	76⅝	73¼
118	111	Am Chain pf (8)	120	120	120	118
15½	7½	Am Colortype	15½	15	15	14⅞
35⅝	20½	Am Corn Alcohol (½b)	29¾	28¾	28¾	29¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	29	29⅞	28¾	29½
7¼	4½	Am Encaustic T	7⅛	6⅝	7	6½
60⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50½	49½	49½	49
30⅝	12	Am & For Pow 2nf	22½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
8⅝	4⅜	Am Hide & L	7¼	..	7	6⅝
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (2)	41¼	39⅞	41⅛	39½
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40†)	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19½	19½	19½	19½
15⅛	9⅞	Am International (.40b)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
45	23⅛	Am Locomotive	45	44½	46	44
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	120½	120¼	120¼	120
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fr (1*)	22⅞	22	22	22
15	10	*Am Mach & Met (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
54⅞	27	Am Metal	51	49	51	50¼
14⅝	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅞	12¼	12¾	12
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	69½	68¼	69½	68
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82¾	81	82⅝	80⅝
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.60b)	25⅛	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛
37	23¾	*Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	36	35¼	35¾	35¼
39⅜	32½	Am Safety Razor (2*)	32½	31	31	31¾
28⅞	18	Am Seating vac (2½b)	24	23½	24	23⅝
25⅝	13	Am Shipbuilding (2)	39½	39	39½	..
103	58⅜	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	97	95	96¼	95¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	150	150	150	..
106½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	66½	66½	66½	..
61⅝	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	30¾	30	30¼	30¾
36	24⅜	*Am Stores (2)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅝
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	54¾	54½	..
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140½	140½	140½	..
26⅝	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	23¾	23¼	23⅜	..
106	105½	*Am Tel & Tel (9)	188½	186	187½	188¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	96¼	95¾	96¼	96
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97	96⅛	96⅝	93¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147	147	147	..
17⅜	8⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
27⅞	19½	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	25¾
13⅞	7½	Am Woolen pf (4a)	10¼	10	10¼	10
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	67¼	66½	66½	7
3	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	8½	7⅝	8½	7¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1*)	53¼	50¾	53¼	50¾
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2*)	85	83½	85	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108	108	108	..
43	9	Andes Copper	34½	32	34	32
7	3	APW Paper	5¼	5	5¼	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (2*)	44	43¾	44	43¾
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82	82	82¼	..
62¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	59	58¾	59	58½
18½	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15½	15½	15½	15¾
22½	8¼	Arnoom Corp	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23
88½	59	Atchison (2b)	72½	71½	72	71¾
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102½	102½	102½	103
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (b)	48¼	47½	47¾	47¼
21½	8¾	Atl Gulf & W I	24½	23¼	23½	..
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	42½	41	42	42½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	31	30¾	30⅞	30⅜
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	129½	129	129	129
30¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15⅝
54½	25⅝	Auburn Auto	37¼	32¾	33	32¾
10⅛	5⅞	Austin Nichols	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	41	39	40	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
		—B—				
11⅜	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
93⅜	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	94½	93¼	93	93¾
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¾	8⅝	8½	8⅝
93⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	93½	92	93½	92¾
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22½	22	22	22½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¾	36¼	36¼	36
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43¼	42¼	42¼	43¾
2	⅝	Bangor & Aroos rts wi	¾	¾	¾	¾
37¾	21	*Barber Co (¾b)	38½	37¾	38	37¾
28⅝	13¼	Barker Bros	27⅞	26½	26⅞	26¾
130	82¾	Barker Bros pf	130	129½	130	..
23⅜	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	22	21½	22	21⅜
29⅞	21	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
115	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	112	112	115
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf ww	103	103	103	..
106½	85	Beech-nut Pack (4*)	108	105½	108	106
16⅛	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
22⅜	13½	Bendix Aviation (1⅛b)	20⅝	17¾	20⅛	17½
25½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	22½	22¼	22½	22½
72	48	Best Co (2½)	64	63¾	64	..
17⅜	1½	Black & Decker rts wi	2	2	2	1⅞
76⅝	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	75½	74½	75	73¾
29	15⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	19¾	19¼	19½	..
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1*)	59½	58½	59¼	59½
32½	18½	Black & Decker (¾)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
21¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	22½	21⅞	22⅛	21
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28¾	24½	25	23½
62½	20½	Bohn Alum & Br (2)	43¾	43¼	43⅝	44
100½	80¼	Bon Ami A (5b)	93	93	93	91½
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	43	43	43	44½
39⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅝
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	86	85½	85⅞	85
6½	1½	Botany A pf (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	15¾	14¼	15½	15½
64½	47¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝	58
69	47¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	50½	50⅛	50½	50½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40†)	43	42¾	42½	43½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	52	53	53	54
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	..
87	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50⅜	49¾	50¾	49¾
21⅞	8½	Brunswick Balke	20¾	19¼	20½	19½
19⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	21	20	20¾	19
129	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	110	108¾	110	..
13⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅞	13½	13½	13¾
18⅜	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	16¾	16½	16½	16¼
34½	20¾	Bulard (1¾b)	32½	32⅜	32½	31⅝
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	58	57⅜	57¾	58
31½	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	29¾	29⅜	29½	29¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
19⅛	8¾	Bush Term deb (h)	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
16⅞	7¾	Butler (.60b)	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15½
33⅜	30½	Butler pf (1½)	31	30½	31	30½
4⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4	5⅛	5
27½	14½	Byers	27⅜	26¼	26¾	26½
94½	64¼	Byers pf	87¾	86	86½	88
33⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	28½	28½	28½	..
		—C—				
44⅞	30½	Calif Packing (1½)	45¾	43½	45	43⅝
9	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
6¾	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	15½	14¾	14½	13¾
40½	30	Campbell W&C (1*)	34⅞	34¾	34⅝	34½
24⅝	10⅜	Canada Dry	24¾	23	24	23½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¾	13⅝
43⅜	27	Cannon Mills (h)	44½	44¼	44½	44
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	14½	14¼	14¼	..
10⅜	9¾	Caro Clo Co (.45)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	153½	150	150	153½
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	127½	127½	127¾	..
91	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	90	89¾	90	89⅞
32¼	21⅜	Celanese Corp (1⅛b)	28⅝	28¼	28½	28⅝
119	100½	Celanese pf	110	109½	110	..
36	19	Celotex Co	36⅝	36½	36⅝	35⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	75½	75	75½	76
41	25½	*Central Aguirre (1½*)	35¼	34	34	34½
9	6⅝	Central Foundry	9¼	8¾	9	9
57	35	Central RR of NJ	42½	38¾	42½	38
76	47½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72	69	72	68¾
19⅛	8¾	Certain-Teed	14⅝	14	14¾	14¼
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	64	63	63	..
27	19	Chain Belt Milw pf (3)	24¼	24½	27½	26
40½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	30	30	30	..
109	59	Chesapeake Corp (3*)	87½	87½	87½	86¾
9⅜	5⅛	*Ches & Ohio (2.80†)	65¾	64½	64½	67⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
8⅜	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
2¾	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
13½	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	12½	12¼	12⅜	11¾
27⅞	20⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	31¼	31¼	31½	..
2¼	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
8¾	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
4½	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
12⅝	6¾	Chi& N'west pf (h)	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
24⅜	12¼	Chi Pneu Tool	23	22⅜	23	22⅞
63½	46⅝	Chi Pnei T pf (3½g)	62	62	62	62¼
2	1⅛	Chi Rk Isl (h)	2	2	2	2
8	3⅛	Chi R&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
8	3½	Chi R&P 7% (h)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
20½	17¼	Chickasha Cot O	23	22½	22⅝	22½
14⅜	7	Childs Company	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½
36½	17¼	Chile Copper (1)	46	45	49	45
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	54¾	54½	..
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140½	140½	140½	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	23¾	23¼	23⅜	..
106	105½	*Am Tel & Tel (9)	188½	186	187½	188¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	96¼	95¾	96¼	96
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97	96⅛	96⅝	93¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147	147	147	..
17⅜	8⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
27⅞	19½	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	25¾
13⅞	7½	Am Woolen pf (4a)	10¼	10	10¼	10
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	67¼	66½	66½	7
3	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	8½	7⅝	8½	7¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1*)	53¼	50¾	53¼	50¾
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2*)	85	83½	85	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108	108	108	..
43	9	Andes Copper	34½	32	34	32
7	3	APW Paper	5¼	5	5¼	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (2*)	44	43¾	44	43¾
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82	82	82¼	..
62¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	59	58¾	59	58½
18½	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15½	15½	15¾	15⅝
22½	8¼	Arnoom Corp	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23
88½	59	Atchison (2b)	72½	71½	72	71¾
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102½	102½	102½	103
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (b)	48¼	47½	47¾	47¼
21½	8¾	Atl Gulf & W I	24½	23¼	23½	..
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	42½	41	42	42½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	31	30¾	30⅞	30⅜
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	129½	129	129	129
30¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15⅝
54½	25⅝	Auburn Auto	37¼	32¾	33	32¾
10⅛	5⅞	Austin Nichols	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	41	39	40	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
		—B—				
11⅜	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
93⅜	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	94½	93¼	93	93¾
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¾	8⅝	8½	8⅝
93⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	93½	92	93½	92¾
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22½	22	22	22½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¾	36¼	36¼	36
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43¼	42¼	42¼	43¾
2	⅝	Bangor & Aroos rts wi	¾	¾	¾	¾
37¾	21	*Barber Co (¾b)	38½	37¾	38	37¾
28⅝	13¼	Barker Bros	27⅞	26½	26⅞	26¾
130	82¾	Barker Bros pf	130	129½	130	..
23⅜	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	22	21½	22	21⅜
29⅞	21	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
115	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112	112	112	115
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf ww	103	103	103	..
106½	85	Beech-nut Pack (4*)	108	105½	108	106
16⅛	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
22⅜	13½	Bendix Aviation (1⅛b)	20⅝	17¾	20⅛	17½
25½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	22½	22¼	22½	22½
72	48	Best Co (2½)	64	63¾	64	..
17⅜	1½	Black & Decker rts wi	2	2	2	1⅞
76⅝	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	75½	74½	75	73¾
29	15⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	19¾	19¼	19½	..
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1*)	59½	58½	59¼	59½
32½	18½	Black & Decker (¾)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
21¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	22½	21⅞	22⅛	21
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28¾	24½	25	23½
62½	20½	Bohn Alum & Br (2)	43¾	43¼	43⅝	44
100½	80¼	Bon Ami A (5b)	93	93	93	91½
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	43	43	43	44½
39⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅝
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	86	85½	85⅞	85
6½	1½	Botany A pf (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	4
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	15¾	14¼	15½	15½
64½	47¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝	58
69	47¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	50½	50⅛

Business and Industry

Activity in Steel Industry Strikes Still Faster Pace

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Reports U. S. Debt Up $10,698,100,000 in 3 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports a $10,698,100,000 increase in the public debt in three years, and, simultaneously, the National Economy League asserted that higher government expenses this year are being "concealed" by administration bookkeeping practices.

Saying that all federal relief expenditures between July 1 and Nov. 30 are 32.9 per cent over last year, the League added that "while federal expenditures up to Nov. 30 show a bookkeeping decline, there is actually an increase in federal outlays."

The organization said that although Treasury statements report a $275,219,025 drop in spending for the first five months of this fiscal year its compilations show expenditures are $38,496,353 ahead of last year.

This, it was said, is "concealed" by the Treasury practice of offsetting expenditures with repayments on Government loans.

In its report, the Treasury said that between Nov. 30, 1933, and the present Government borrowing, including refinancing issues, has aggregated $24,199,000,000. Of this, $12,053,300,000 was in bonds, $10,628,500,000 in notes and $1,517,200,000 in certificates of indebtedness.

Interest rates on bonds and notes have declined steadily since 1934, the report showed.

Taking account of the December financing, the report said, the public debt stands at $34,232,200,000, or $138,675,000 under the all-time high last June. The June figure was swelled by heavy borrowing for payment of the bonus.

For the December borrowing, final figures of which have not been compiled, the report estimated issuance of $1,295,000,000 of 2½ per cent 13-17-year bonds and $205,000,000 of 1¼ per cent five-year notes. The December operation gave the Treasury $300,000,000 of new cash and provided for maturities of notes and bills.

The Economy League fixed the gross debt at $33,794,162,718 on Nov. 30 and said this compared with the first post-war peak of $26,596,701,648 on Aug. 31, 1919.

Southern Pacific To Spend $16,000,000 For New Equipment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new equipment program calling for the expenditure of more than $16,000,000 has been announced by A. D. McDonald, president of the Southern Pacific Company, here. This, it was said, will bring the company's budget appropriation for latest-model cars and locomotives in the last year to more than $41,000,000.

Simultaneously, announcement was male by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad that it would place orders for $5,000,000 worth of new freight cars. These orders were placed with the Standard Car Manufacturing Company, the General American Transportation Company and the American Car & Foundry Company.

A speeding up of rail equipment production all along the line, resulting in a big spurt to employment of labor with its attendant benefits was seen in business quarters here today as a result of this buying.

The Southern Pacific program calls for 38 steel locomotives, 14 of which will be streamlined and designed for passenger service; 2725 new freight cars and 41 new passenger cars. The passenger equipment will be air-conditioned.

At Southern Pacific headquarters it was said that these expenditures did not include "substantial items" previously authorized for improvements and betterments, among which is a $5,890,000 expenditure for steel rails and track accessories.

Steel Operations Rise a Point To 77½ P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations increased a point in the United States last week to 77½ per cent capacity although backlogs began to show signs of leveling off at their high peaks of the previous week, according to a weekly report by the magazine Steel. Operations, however, says the survey, appear likely to continue undiminished through the greater part of this month and into January.

"Automobile production," continues the report, "freed from the adverse effects of labor troubles in suppliers' plants, increased 19,060 units to 119,455 from the previous week's 100,395. Advance buying of steel by Ford, Chrysler and Chevrolet is now estimated sufficient for 2,100,000 models. On this basis it is calculated that the entire industry has bought steel for more than 2,500,000 cars. Studebaker, which has reserved 40,000 tons, estimates it has saved about $4 a car.

"Railroad purchases, while not as heavy as in the week before last, still were active.

Many Inquiries

"The price advance has brought in a large volume of inquiries from structural steel fabricators. Shape awards last week totaled 27,185 tons, an increase of 10,053, and were featured by the placing of 12,000 tons for Republic Steel Corp.'s new strip-sheet mill.

"Additional sheet producers last week found themselves unable to accept further tonnage at fourth quarter prices. The mills have turned down considerable business because of the delivery situation. However, by late last week most large consumers had contracted for a large portion of their first quarter requirements.

"Tin plate operations are up slightly," continues the report, "averaging better than 95 to 100 per cent, with a leading producer operating at 97. Rolling schedules are largely made up of orders for early 1937 billing.

"A general advance in warehouse steel prices is expected to be announced in the near future. Light rails have been advanced $3 a ton, ferromanganese is up $5 a ton and pipe discounts have been extended unchanged. A first-quarter price announcement is anticipated soon is skelp."

Scrap Prices High

The strong upward price movement continues in scrap and is reflected by a 38-cent rise in Steel's composite. This third consecutive weekly advance puts the index at $16.63, highest since September.

The iron and steel price composite is up 9 cents to $35.08. The finished steel index remains at $53.90.

Operations in the Pittsburgh district were up 3 points to 75 per cent; Eastern Pennsylvania 1 to 49½, and Youngstown 1 to 79. Cincinnati was down 4 to 92 and Cleveland 4 to 75½. Other districts were unchanged.

FCA to Redeem Land Bank Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration announced it would call $33,877,420 of Federal Land Bank bonds on Dec. 15 for payment in cash on Jan. 1.

Spokesmen for the agency said the move reflected improved financial status of agriculture, a decline in need for emergency federal refinancing of farm debts, increased payments by farmers on obligations to federal agencies, and saving of more than 1,000,000 annual interest payments on the bonds.

Gov. W. I. Myers of the FCA said no refunding bonds would be offered at this time because repayments by farmers were being received by Federal Land Banks in increasing amounts.

He said they collected $39,384,415 in the first 10 months this year compared with $33,940,991 in a similar period last year. Total cash in the 12 land banks operated in October, he said, was $49,456,000 or more than double the $24,409,000 a year ago.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

Industrialists are acknowledging it. Nevertheless, in spite of this general agreement upon the lesson of the recent depression, there is a tendency for the prices of manufactured goods already to rise, advantage being taken of the filling out of the nation's purchasing power.

A current business review published in the New York Times says: "While somewhat more restrained than usual, the price-advancing movement is quite pronounced. Demand is active, and many producers believe that customers are ready and willing to pay more for what they want."

Business men themselves have described what will happen if this tendency persists. Price increases add nothing to buying power, warned E. T. Weir, head of the National Steel Company, at the symposium conducted by the Congress of American Industry last week, "and lead first to inflated values and then again to depression."

What is required is the dispersion of buying power to those who are now living on a subsistence level. That is social insurance, distribution of welfare. It is also some insurance against depression, as is shown by the history of the twenties, in pointing the lesson of which Mr. Hoover joins a distinguished group of economic thinkers.

Superior Oil Stock Offering

NEW YORK—Formal offering of 200,000 shares of common stock of Superior Oil Corporation is being made by a group of investment dealers headed by Fenner and Beane Corporation and Eugene J. Hynes & Co., Inc. The stock is being offered at the market which is currently around $5 a share.

1935 Retail Sales 32 P. C. Above 1933

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 13

The Census Bureau reported today that retail sales in the United States for 1935 totaled $33,161,276,000, representing a gain of 32.4 per cent over 1933.

This total was 67.5 per cent of the 1929 level of $49,114,653,000. The 1933 report showed sales of $25,037,255,000.

Federal Housing Does $700,000,000 Business in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Housing Administration announces that new business on their books for the year 1936 will approximate $700,000,000, an increase in total business of about 70 per cent over 1935, due entirely to mutual mortgage insurance, the permanent part of the program. The volume of mortgage insurance in 1936 will be more than two and one-half times that of 1935.

Since it began operations in 1934, the Federal Housing Administration had transacted a total volume of business of $1,125,839,240 up to Dec. 1, 1936. This includes home mortgages accepted for insurance, modernization and repair notes insured and commitments on large-scale housing projects. This includes home mortgages in process, amounting to $70,411,046, and large-scale housing projects examined but not accepted for insurance.

Much Modernizing

In addition, it is estimated that the program of the Federal Housing Administration has generated over $2,000,000,000 worth of modernization and repair work, which does not show in its own records. Careful check-ups have disclosed that for every dollar of repair work insured by the Federal Housing Administration approximately $4 have been spent on jobs paid for in cash or by other financing methods.

The entire program of the Federal Housing Administration, it is estimated, has created the equivalent of one year's work for 2,000,000 men.

The Federal Housing Administration itself lends no money. The business on its books represents private capital supplied by banks and other financial institutions. The entire operating cost of the Housing Administration to the national Government from its beginning up to Dec. 1 has been $22,619,065. This does not include insurance claims paid to lending institutions on defaulted modernization and repair notes, which are paid for from a separate insurance fund established by the National Housing Act. Up to Dec. 1, these insurance claims, less collections, amounted to $5,293,714.

Mortgage Insurance Grows

The major part of the expenditure for operations was used to carry out the modernization and repair program under Title I. Much of the remainder was devoted to laying the foundation for the insured mortgage system—representing outlays which will not have to be repeated.

Revenue is now coming into the Federal Housing Administration through mortgage insurance premiums and valuation fees at the rate of around $500,000 a month. This will increase as the volume of business grows.

The Housing Administration's mutual mortgage insurance fund in the Treasury now stands at over $15,000,000. This fund is available for the payment of possible net losses under the Insured Mortgage System. Of this amount, $10,000,000 was supplied by Congress as an original revolving fund and the remainder has been built up through the accumulation of premiums, valuation fees and other earnings. By July 1, 1937, the fund should exceed $20,000,000.

Furniture Sales Seen Increasing

The near term outlook for sales of furniture, electrical appliances, rugs, hard-surface floor coverings, and other household equipment is excellent, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. The continued high level of consumer purchasing power is bringing about an active demand for goods in this field, and volumes are likely to hold at a level 20 per cent above a year earlier.

The sharp gains which are taking place in residential building are opening up sizable sales opportunities for household goods. With current contracts for new homes running more than 80 per cent above the level of last year, equipment sales should be well sustained over the coming months.

In addition, used and obsolete household products in existing houses are being rapidly replaced. The current trend of renovation and re-equipping of homes which were allowed to run down during the depression will probably continue at an active pace in 1937.

King, Dean of Steel Industry, Passes On

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11 (AP)—Willis Larimer King, 88, a director of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and honorary vice-president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, has passed on.

Mr. King had been identified with Jones & Laughlin for 68 years and for many years had been known as "dean of the steel industry."

He was active in the formation of the American Iron and Steel Institute in 1908 and was a director for 20 years.

The institute awarded Mr. King its Gary Medal in 1933 for outstanding achievement in the steel industry.

Senate Committee Attacks Railroad Holding Concerns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The chief attack on railroad holding companies, that they permit reshuffling of the railroad map of America behind the back of the Interstate Commerce Commission which is legally designed to safeguard the public interest, came into the open today in connection with the Wheeler committee's resumption of its investigation of the vast Van Sweringen empire.

The Van Sweringens formed the Alleghany Corporation, as a key holding company for all their properties, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, brought out today. If they had sought to acquire and merge the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1929 with other lines by direct means, the whole matter would have come before the I. C. C. But when the Alleghany Corporation took over control of the Missouri Pacific, they affected what was in most effects a merger, but did it without coming before the searching eye of the federal authority.

U. S. Stake in the System

Other evidence brought out at continued hearings today showed the Federal Government has a $67,000,000 stake in the Van Sweringen $3,000,000,000 system through loans of the RFC, of which Missouri Pacific, now under reorganization, got $23,000,000.

In addition, the financial details of how $150,500,000 in Alleghany bonds were floated by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and of how an inconvenient section of the Alleghany's charter, limiting its borrowing powers to 60 per cent of its assets, was in effect circumvented, were brought out in the day's hearings. John P. Murphy, Cleveland counsel for Van Sweringen interests, and William C. Potter, chairman of the Guaranty Trust Co., were witnesses.

The 60 per cent borrowing power provision did not prevent the key holding company from making purchases of $38,254,008, Missouri Pacific common stock in 1929-1930, and $26,000,000 of preferred. But when time came for final payment of $10,000,000 in October, 1930, by Alleghany Corporation for some Missouri terminals and stockyards, being purchased through the Geneva Corporation (another Van Sweringen property) it was found best for Alleghany to sell Missouri Pacific convertible bonds to raise the money.

Exceeded Charter Limitation

"Why didn't you borrow the money?" asked Wheeler.

"Market conditions were unfavorable," replied Mr. Murphy, "it was easier the other way."

"When you sold those bonds you really exceeded, then, the 60 per cent charter limitation?"

"That may have been the case," Mr. Murphy admitted.

Senator Wheeler developed that on Oct. 15, 1929, Alleghany Corporation liabilities were approximately 60 per cent of assets.

"So you couldn't have borrowed $10,000,000 more under the 60 per cent limitation, could you?" he demanded.

"No," said witness.

Mr. Potter followed Mr. Murphy and returned to the stand with a formal statement describing Guaranty Trust's participation in the big Alleghany bond issues. Following a sharp exchange with Wheeler, he said:

"In the light of hindsight, I believe the Missouri Pacific purchase was a mistake of judgment. But the main purpose of Alleghany remained the consolidation of Eastern roads."

"Well, it didn't need to float $147 millions of securities to do it, did it?" asked Wheeler.

"I thought it was necessary," Mr. Potter replied.

Used to Buy MOP

Senator Wheeler contended, however, that $100,000,000 of the borrowed money was employed to buy up Missouri Pacific stock. He charged also that Potter had not correctly construed the policy of Congress toward consolidations.

"In short, what the Van Sweringens were doing," he said, "was going out, through a holding company, to get control of railroads instead of coming before the ICC legitimately, to get permission. This was just the reverse of what Congress and the ICC wanted done."

"The only support I can give holding companies is that it is one way to do it," said Potter, referring to consolidations. "I am not a champion of holding companies."

Mr. Wheeler added that there was nothing in the trust agreements on the $147,000,000 of Alleghany Corporation securities sold by the bankers to show the investing public that "a large portion of this money would be used by Alleghany to buy Missouri Pacific stock on margin."

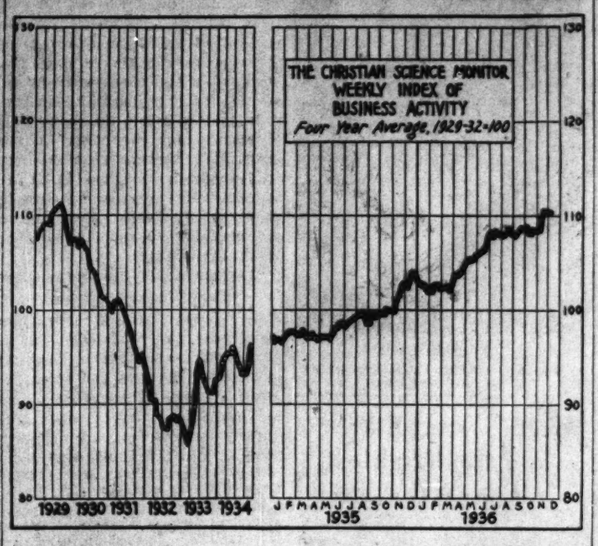
He showed that the name of John W. Davis and other prominent people were used on the prospectus in advertising the stock.

Williams & Co. in New Office

Williams and Company, investment brokers of Boston, have just moved their offices to more commodius quarters at 185 Devonshire street. They specialise in high grade stocks and bonds and have every facility to give their customers the best service on both listed and unlisted securities.

EATON & HOWARD
INCORPORATED
Investment Managers
Boston
One Federal St. Boston
Russ Building San Francisco

Further Slight Decline Shown In Monitor Index of Business



General business activity as measured by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index registered another slight decrease. Although advances were recorded in two of the components the substantial drop in the third was more than sufficient to offset their gains and on Dec. 5, the index was lowered to 110.6 (prel.) from 110.7 on Nov. 28. This compares with 102.6 on Dec. 7, 1935.

The decline in bank debits in selected centers outside New York city was not general throughout the country. In fact, a majority of districts showed modest increases, but losses in the Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland and southwestern areas resulted in a net loss for the country as a whole contrary to seasonal expectations.

Electric power continued its record-setting course which was interrupted for a period in the fall. A new peak production, in excess of 2,200,000 kilowatt hours for the first time in history, exceeded the amount of increase normally expected and the adjusted index likewise registered a new high.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings also moved upward more than seasonally. Although the volume of traffic in the miscellaneous classification is below the high levels recorded in the last two months, on an adjusted basis the index only slightly under the new recovery high established two weeks ago.

Steel ingot production is currently at a new high level for the recovery movement and indications are that this and an even higher level may prevail through the first part of the year. Unfilled orders of steel plants are the largest since 1929 and some orders have been refused by mills which it is reported is almost unprecedented in the industry.

Mild and rainy weather hampered retail trade in some districts last week, although many sections reported a heavy volume of sales with substantial gains over a year ago.

Strikes which cut off supplies of materials for the automobile industry have in most instances been settled and a jump in automobile production is estimated for the latest week. However, with one of the large plate glass manufacturers still closed down, the motorcar industry is threatened with a shortage of glass for automobile use.

Current discussion of industrial overproduction, with particular emphasis upon the possible maladjustment of production and consumption in the steel industry, some misgivings as to the present upward course of prices of manufactured goods, and the continued need for decreasing unemployment temper the otherwise optimistic outlook for general business.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Dec. 5 1936	Nov. 28 1936	Dec. 7 1935
Combined index	110.6	110.7	102.6
Bk debits outside NYC	96.7	97.6	93.9
Elec power prod	131.9	131.6	116.6
Misc car loadings	103.1	103.0	97.2

*Preliminary.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of Dec. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices again advanced during the week ended Dec. 5, according to the United States Department of Labor.

With a rise of 0.5 per cent for the current week, the index has shown an advance in each of the past six weeks and now stands at 83 per cent of the 1926 average, the level for October, 1930. Since the fourth week in October, wholesale prices show a cumulative increase of 2.3 per cent. The current level is 6.3 per cent above the low of this year, which was reached during the week ended May 16.

Wholesale prices of semi-manufactured articles and raw materials increased 1.1 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively during the week. Finished products also advanced to some extent.

Commodity Groups	Dec. 5, 1936	Nov. 28, 1936	Dec. 8, 1934	Dec. 9, 1933
All commodities	83.0	82.6	76.7	70.9
Farm products	88.7	85.5	71.7	56.0
Foods	84.8	84.4	74.9	63.3
Hides and leather products	99.4	99.2	85.0	89.0
Textile products	74.6	74.3	69.3	75.9
Fuel and lighting materials	77.6	77.6	76.0	74.5
Metals and metal products	88.6	87.5	85.4	83.3
Building materials	89.4	87.8	85.1	85.3
Chemicals and drugs	83.3	82.7	77.8	73.6
House furnishing goods	84.0	83.8	82.4	81.8
Miscellaneous	74.1	74.1	71.0	65.6
Raw materials	84.9	83.2	*	*
Semi-manufactured articles	81.9	80.1	*	*
Finished products	83.2	82.5	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	83.2	81.9	77.8	76.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.7	81.5	78.3	77.6

*Not computed.

Export-Import Trade Of Farm Products Up In 4-Month Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increased value for farm products traded between the United States and other countries during the July-October period, compared with a year ago, was reported by the Agriculture Department. Both imports and exports gained.

Farm products imported for the period—opening of the present marketing season—were valued at $432,574,000, a gain of more than $50,000,000 over the same period in 1935.

Exports of agricultural products for the four months were valued at $261,810,000, more than $9,000,000 above the figure for July-October last year.

The department's volume index of farm exports in October was the highest this year—74 per cent of the pre-war average. For the four-month period, however, the volume index for exports dropped one point below the 55 per cent average of the same months last year.

November Buick Retail Deliveries at High Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—During November domestic retail deliveries of Buick automobiles totaled 19,284 units, a record for the month as well as a new high for any month this year.

These deliveries represented a gain of 44.7 per cent over November, 1935, when the total was 13,319 cars. December schedules call for the manufacturing of 30,000 cars, lifting the total for the fourth quarter of the year to 73,000, an increase of 45 per cent correspondingly over last year.

Livestock Prices Generally Uneven During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The course of livestock prices during the week under review was both higher and lower. Fat lambs gained around 25c and hogs finished a little to the good in spite of rather strenuous efforts on the part of most interests to put on the brakes. At the same time medium weight and weighty steers gradually sank under sheer weight of numbers to close 25-35c lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The supply of such cattle was excessive late in the week when the market pitched headlong to sharply lower levels, following a sharp advance.

The high cost of corn not only speeded up liquidation of steers but other livestock too, meaning that finishers were anxious to unload. Nearly 50,000 cattle showed up.

At the same time, the run of hogs and lambs also showed some contraction. In contrast with the decline on medium weight and weighty steers, yearlings and light steers held up, the trade finally becoming very uneven on warmed-up and shortfed kinds, however. Yearling steers topped at $12.75, a new high on the crop, fed heifers making $12.

Hogs, like steers, at first went up and later drifted lower. As a class, strictly heavy kinds made the poorest price showing, a feature which meant that the spread was narrow because unfinished light lights and better grades of pigs held most of the early advance measuring 25-50c.

A new 10-year-peak for December was uncovered on Monday when the top soared to $10.30. This is the season when considerable pork ordinarily goes into storage and partly for the same reason large runs were readily absorbed.

The week's practical top slaughter lambs was $9.25, paid at the close for toppy natives by both packers and small killers. The late bulk of native and fed western lambs turned at $8.75-9.00.

National Tea Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—National Tea Company reported sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 5 totaled $5,337,522 against $4,509,872 in the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 16 per cent.

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The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices marked time last week. Unfavorable was the fact that the bulk of the trading appears in the cats and dogs; stocks selling under $10 were the most active. The dividend harvest is over for the time. Talk continues of the unfavorable effect on 1937 earnings of higher wages and shorter hours, particularly in the rails. There is the argument that decreased government spending next year (there will be no bonus, and the Administration is going conservative financially) will be at the expense of consumer purchasing power.

There is still the fear that speculative inventories may be accumulating. On the other hand business continues to make new highs for the recovery after seasonal adjustment, as shown by the index at the top of this page. Selling to establish losses for tax purposes is meager as there are few losses to be registered.

The affaire Simpson had little tangible effect on the market, though some diminution in British buying was reported in sympathy with the decline in London, but news of the election of the new King was followed by a mildly declining market.

Opinion Is Divided

Opinion in the Street seems to be divided on the merits of the Treasury's effort to shake off the "free riders" from the market for new government bond offerings. Self-interest leads the commercial banks to favor it, the Government bond dealers to dislike it. The banks feel that these short-term commitments are responsible for the limiting of their subscriptions to one half of capital and surplus, as well as for the subsequent small allocations.

Government bond dealers, on the other hand, feel that it deprives them of some of the profits to which they are morally entitled as a reward for their helping to make a market for Treasuries during the time between offerings. The scrutiny given by the Reserve authorities to the subscriptions last week was the most thorough yet, and the slicing of subscriptions hits the Government bond dealer and his customers hardest.

They feel that the effort of the Treasury to maintain a "respectable" market, "safe for investors," with a minimum of commotion and turnover, if carried to its logical conclusion, would wholly change the nature of the present market for government bonds, drive many dealers out, and reduce the profits which many banking houses make from the trading of governments. It is feared that the effort to eradicate "unhealthy speculation" may also eliminate a good deal of healthy activity, with the result that the market will become too thin to absorb mild waves of selling.

Uncertain of Goal

In certain respects the issue between the Government bond dealers and the Treasury is somewhat like the issue between professional stock traders and the Securities and Exchange Commission over the value of a broad, "liquid" stock market, in which speculative, short-term, in-and-out trading narrows the bid-and-asked range and provides a cushion for large offerings or demands from the public. The same charge is made against the Treasury by the bond dealers as is made against the SEC by stock brokers, dealers, and traders, namely, that it appears intent on changing the market radically without knowing what for or to what end.

The 15 per cent allocations were about in line with Street expectations, and higher allotments would have been somewhat bearish, since they would have given many subscribers more bonds than they wanted. The paring down of the original subscriptions made the total of allotments a somewhat meaningless figure, but the fact that they were not quite as heavy as usual was attributed not to any lesser demand for the offering than on recent quarterly finance dates, but to the various efforts of the Treasury to keep subscriptions down. It was also conjectured in the Street that the more favorable terms for the note issue were intended by the Treasury to bring the demand for the notes more on a parity with that for the bonds, which since last December have been much more heavily oversubscribed than notes.

Treasury Book-Credit

Some of the banks are said to be preparing to pay for their subscriptions by opening a book-credit for the Treasury, despite the deposit insurance "premium" involved, instead of by checking against their excess reserves, as has become the custom sinc ethe F. D. I. C. was set up. The distribution of excess reserves is a trifle uneven, and with the prospect that only about $150,000,000 of such excess would be held by the New York city banks in case the board raises reserve requirements the last notch in January, some of the banks are preparing here in advance so as not to have recourse too heavily to the market for "federal funds" i. e., excess reserves loaned out by other banks.

Wall Street expects no further Treasury financing, except the weekly addition of $50,000,000 of bills to those outstanding, until at least March 15, when a large block of bills will fall due. The current financing will lift the working balance of the Treasury from its present level of about $925,000,000 to approximately $1,225,000,000, which will be further increased by sales of Treasury bills to meet the chronic drain of monthly deficits.

According to the President's Sept. 1 prediction, no further financing outside of bills would now be necessary for the rest of the fiscal year, after the $450,000,000 of new money raised in September and $300,000,000 in December. But most people in the Street took the prediction as merely one of the President's little financial jokes.

May Be Self-Defeative

Lots of new ideas keep appearing about methods of curbing the alleged speculative boom. The Reserve Board is reported considering a request for more legislation, after it has used up its present powers of increasing reserves in January, for additional power in the same direction. This would fit in with the proposals from certain academic quarters that somebody's reserves be raised to 100 per cent. But it suffers from the very definite objection that the member banks might dislike it so much as to get out of the Federal Reserve system entirely. Thus it might defeat its own purpose.

This proposal, therefore, is expected to be shelved in favor of additional powers to the Stabilization Fund to sell bills in the money market, to enable it to buy up the gold coming in from Europe and hide it so that people wouldn't know how much of it there was and so wouldn't get too excited over it.

Meantime the caveat of Mr. Davis, member of the Federal Reserve Board, against tightening money rates with millions still unemployed, is taken in the Street to indicate which way the prevailing political wind blows. It is felt possible that this may foreshadow efforts by Washington to control the "boom" by extra-banking methods such as higher stock market margins, heavier taxes, and various new business rules and regulations.

But the difficulty here is seen by the Street as still the same. The Wall Street Journal, after stating editorially that ". . . the logical expectancy at this time is for the Administration to utilize agencies other than monetary ones for its restrictive efforts," continues that "it would seem a proper question to ask, as many are asking, just what boom it is that is being discussed."

High Court Orders Retrial on Loans By PWA to Utility

(Continued from Page 1)

doned domiciles in other states and took up residence in Dallas, Texas.

"Thereafter," said the petition, "he continuously maintained such domicile, until his death, and repeatedly, every year until his death, he reaffirmed his choice of Texas as his choice of permanent domicile . . . and declared every other state, including New York, Massachusetts and Florida, not to be his domicile."

Claimed As Resident

Each of the other three states has claimed Colonel Green as a resident, and each has claimed that Mrs. Hetty Green Wilks and Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green should pay a tax in order to inherit any of Colonel Green's property within the State's jurisdiction.

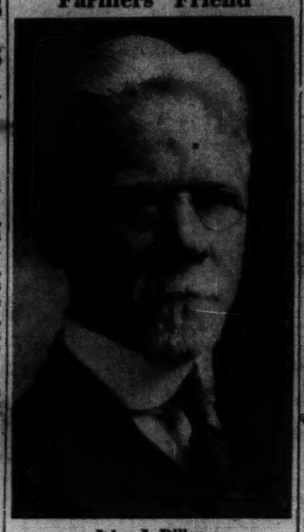
Texas contended that Colonel Green's tangible personal property at the time of his passing was widely scattered. The petition said that of his notes, stock certificates and bonds, a few were then in Texas, none in Florida, a few in Massachusetts, and "a great number within the State of New Jersey and a great number within the State of New York."

Important Bearing

Texas argued that the question of residence had important bearing on where the tax should be paid.

"It is essential as preliminary to the determination of all questions," said the petition, "that the domicile of Edward H. R. Green at death be adjudged, and that such adjudication be made in a proceeding to which the plaintiff and the three defendant states and Hetty Green Wilks and Mabel Harlow Green are parties."

Farmers' Friend



John J. Dillon
Editor for Almost Half a Century of the Rural New Yorker

Scythe Gone but Editor Finds Farm Problems Little Changed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Scythes have given place to mowing machines, milk pans to cream separators and draft horses to machine power, but the job of a farm magazine editor still moves endlessly along under a barrage of bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture and a flutter of questions from inquisitive readers.

As John J. Dillon, for almost half a century now the editor of the Rural New Yorker, remarked here today, "farmers continue to be interested in the same things—how to grow more and better crops, and to sell them for a larger share of the consumer's dollar."

"Fundamentally this means that our task of informing the rural reader doesn't change greatly as time goes on," Mr. Dillon continued. "We continue to tell him how to improve his farm and become a better citizen. Of course, we may talk about motor trucks more frequently than wagons, but I believe that is only mentioning the same things with emphasis upon better ways of doing them."

Mr. Dillon, whose experience included work as a hired hand before the smell of printer's ink lured him away from his pitchfork, was dubious about the beneficial aspects of political farm relief, holding that the American farmer could look after himself if given a square deal and let alone to work out his problems.

Middleman Still There

The editor of the "Rural" dusted off the best chair in what he called his "little office" and offered it to the "visiting fireman" from a neighboring skyscraper. Business matters had come up in the main office, but he seemed glad to get away for a quiet chat, and smoothed out his fine, white goatee to get things in order.

"Yep, farmers still have the middleman to contend with," he began. "In spite of all we can do, he gets in between the producer and the consumer in too many places. Twenty years ago I thought cooperation would do the trick. It was our hope, but . . ."

Mr. Dillon sighed and shook his head.

"Trouble was some of the co-operatives got as bad as the middlemen and began to compete among themselves. In some places they were actually harmful. The big ones haven't helped much, yet I don't see how we could get along without them. The future isn't always clear, but I know we will solve the distribution problem some day."

Farm Breakfasts

Mr. Dillon is no more impressed by politicians talking about farm relief than he used to be with the claims of lightning rod salesmen, and he thinks people who cry about poor living on American farms ought to go out and try a breakfast of buckwheat cakes, homemade sausage and maple syrup.

His feet came down on the floor with a bang as he emphasized that the American farmer had come through the depression more comfortably than some of the city folks. Since Mr. Dillon has a farm of his own in Orange county, New York, he ought to know. Being on the farm, he added, always made him feel better able to carry on his business.

Ever since 1890, Mr. Dillon has been the Rural New Yorker's editor. The publication was 40 years old then, but even now there are unmistakable resemblances to early issues, and these marks are not likely to be abandoned in the near future. People like them, Mr. Dillon explained.

Hired Help Scarce

As for the latest farm bulletins from the Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges, Mr. Dillon doesn't bother much about reading them. A few have some good pointers, he admitted, but most seem to gather dust in the "Rural's" offices if permitted to remain there long enough.

One thing about which he showed obvious concern was farm labor, for it was difficult to find good hired help under present conditions. Mr. Dillon could remember when times were otherwise. Hired hands today, he said, are neither so well trained or so industrious as they used to be.

Most Distant Star And the Brightest, Reported Located

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Determination of the most distant star of the universe, swinging two quintillion miles (2,000,000,000,000,000,000) away in space, was reported Dec. 12 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the institution's observatory at Mt. Wilson, Calif., attending the organization's annual exhibition of scientific research, said astronomical work this year had disclosed the brightest star in the universe, a super nova, or new star, 20,000 times brighter than the sun, and another star which probably weighs several thousands tons per square inch.

The most distant star, he added, is a faint cluster of nebulae almost at the outer limit of space which can be observed through the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson.

The observatory staff exhibited for the first time models of the stars in the universe showing the insignificance of the earth.

In one, the whirling galaxy of which the earth and sun are a part was pictured as if it were viewed from a point in space 500,000 light years away. A light year is the distance light, moving at 186,000 miles per second, travels in one year.

The sun was barely visible in one arm of the galaxy and the earth was too small to be seen.

Income Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

crease, although 1935 is still a long way from 1930. In 1934 the total was 33, in 1935 it is 41. But in 1930 there were no less than 513 who achieved an income running into seven figures.

Of these millionaires for 1934—the year for which returns are complete—21 made between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000; four between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000; six between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; one between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000; and one about $5,000,000. The identity of these individuals was unrevealed.

Returns for 1 in 13

The number of returns for 1935 was 4,500,000, or about 1 in every 13 persons in the United States over the age of 25. Because some income-earners do not have to report their earnings—teachers, recipients of bequests, gifts, stock dividends and interest on tax-exempt securities—the total number of earners was actually larger.

The average net income per return was $3276, while the average tax was $146, and the average rate about 4½ per cent. As in other recent years, more than one-half of all the returns were nontaxable, because deductions and credits allowed were larger than the net income.

Net incomes of $100,000 or over were reported by 2624 persons for 1935, by 1905 for 1934, and by 14,816 for 1930.

Fewer Returns Filed

The 1934 returns were filed by 12 per cent fewer people—actually, 4,094,420. In that year, the total income was $12,796,802,000 of which the Government took $511,400,000. The largest group of payers was that earning between $3000 and $5000 for they constituted 22.19 of the whole. Only 6.5 per cent went over $25,000. The heaviest paying sinkle group was between $10,000 and $25,000, but the millionaires paid by far the largest part of their total incomes: $32,200,000 out of a total income of $57,700,000. Those earning less than $5000—or 89 per cent of the total number—paid $34,600,000 as compared with the 0.46 per cent of millionaires who contributed almost twice as much.

All of which furnishes statistical background indicating how narrow the American income-tax base is. But salaries, wages, commissions and fees still accounted for $8,600,456,000 or 57 per cent of the totals paid on earnings in 1934, while stock dividends gave 13 per cent, or $1,965,670,000, and business profits third, with 11 per cent or $1,716,842,000.

The figures for 1935 are about 99 per cent complete, since they cover all individual income tax returns filed up to Aug. 31, 1936.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Jan. 3, 10; Feb. 7, 14; March 7, 14; shortwave station WIXAL 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Dec. 20, 27; Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Dec. 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 27; Jan 10, 24; Feb. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 3; Feb 7, March 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Dec. 20, 27; Jan. 1, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Security Enrollment Called Satisfactory

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Officials expressed satisfaction today at the rate of registration for federal pension accounts after a check showed three-fifths of the eligible employers and more than two thirds of the workers have signed. There is no need, they said, for a second extension of the deadline for workers' applications which expires tomorrow.

The latest tabulation of forms returned to the Social Security Board's Baltimore office showed about 2,200,000 from employers and 22,000,000 from employees, against original estimates of 3,500,000 and 26,000,000, respectively. Since an average employment of 11 in an establishment was indicated, the number of eligible workers may go above 30,000,000.

Although the lists probably will be incomplete at the deadline, indications are that summary action against delinquents will be deferred. No instance of willful avoidance of the law has been reported, it was said.

Reporting that the peak had been passed in their task, postal authorities began reducing staffs at centers where the applications have been handled. Arrangements to take back many soon were being made, however, as the postoffice will co-operate similarly for registration of railroad workers under that special pension act.

Chute to Aid Study Of Probation Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Appointment of Charles L. Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association, to membership in the committee on future program formed to develop a crime prevention project in connection with the United States Department of Justice, was announced today.

The committee is to assist in a survey on probation problems, parole and release procedures being conducted by the Department of Justice, and will be under the direction of Justin Miller, chairman of the Attorney General's advisory committee on crime.

'Loyalty' Bonuses Given By Philadelphia Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—Gratitude for loyalty during the recent Philadelphia department store strike is expressed by the management of the Strawbridge and Clothier store in a statement announcing to its 6000 employees that they will receive Christmas bonuses totaling $75,000 this year.

"We are deeply grateful to all of you who showed such sterling loyalty recently," said the statement. "The business can be only as successful as you under right direction can make it in these times."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

raises hopes that volunteer nationals of other nations may be kept out of Spain.

By barring aliens from the Spanish conflict, it is expected both to diminish the danger of international complications and to blunt the savagery of the fighting. Poland encourages Europe by issuing an order that Polish citizens who go to the Spanish wars will be forced to sacrifice their Polish citizenship.

Armistice-Plebiscite Proposed

The League of Nations Council adopts a four-part resolution dealing with the Spanish conflict. The resolution provides:

1. Support for a more stringent control of arms or any other foreign assistance to either side in Spain.
2. Recognition of the Spanish Government's appeal that the League should regard this conflict as a threat to international peace.
3. Approval of the Franco-British proposal to mediate the issue by achieving first an armistice and then a plebiscite of the Spanish people.
4. Approval of co-operation between the League and other bodies such as the London non-intervention committee for the sake of stopping the Spanish war.

China—Storm Clouds Over Chiang's Arrest

A highly explosive drama is enacted in China with an oriental suddenness. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the Nanking Government, is kidnaped by Chinese rebels; he is held captive, probably, in Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province; his ransom is reported to be this:

1. The Nanking Government must declare war immediately upon Japan.
2. Nanking must pledge itself to win back all territory wrested from it, including Manchuria.
3. Readmission of the Communist Party to the National Government.

The Nanking Government sends a punitive expedition to rescue Chiang and a clash is already reported between the rebel kidnapers and the Nationalist forces.

International thunder begins to rumble, even as it did over Europe when Spain burst into conflict. Japan promptly notifies Germany under the Japanese-German pact, that the Communist Third International may be at the basis of the revolt. Russia counters with the charge that Japan is clumsily striving to foment ruptures in China to provide an excuse for Japanese intervention.

One of the plausible explanations seems to be that much of China distrusts that Chiang has no intention of using his expanding military machine to force Japan to quit its aggression in China. The rebel leaders, perhaps, fear that Chiang intended rather to use his growing military strength to subjugate all elements in China to the Nationalist regime.

Japan—Internal Struggle for Power

Momentous tremors in the political and social life of Japan are somehow suggested in the cables from Tokyo. It looks as if the civil and military authorities are locked in a struggle for power, with the civil forces gaining ground. The Kwangtung army and military leaders of Japan have frequently been charged with inspiring those aggressive policies toward China that so disturb the Far East.

These military forces are now charged with inspiring two actions that have had unpopular consequences in Japan. One was the signing of the German-Japanese anti-communism pact; the other was the stimulating of an invasion of Suiyuan Province. The first caused Russia to postpone a fishing treaty with Japan that would have assured Japan its fish supply. The other broke up Sino-Japanese negotiations that were progressing well for Japan.

Before the popular indignation that has arisen, the army is reported to have backed down somewhat. If the civil forces now gain the ascendancy, the Far East may be treated to the sort of constructive and conciliatory era of Sino-Japanese relations that distinguished the administration of Baron Shidehara as Foreign Minister about 1927.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Windsor: Capitol Theater, Pelissier and London streets, 4 p. m., Dec. 20.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

California

Long Beach (First Church): Church Auditorium, 440 Elm avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 21. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 724 South Hope street, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 23.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1969 South Gramercy place, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Connecticut

New Britain: Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 69 Main street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 20.

Rockford (Second Church): Masonic Cathedral, Kishwaukee and South Third street, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Kansas

Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): The Lyric Theater, Mount Royal and Maryland avenues, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 20.

Montana

Deer Lodge: Rialto Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Thompson Falls: Rex Theater, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 20.

Nevada

Elko: Hunter Theater, Railroad street, 12:45 p. m., Dec. 20.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York avenue and Dean street, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Mamaroneck: St. Thomas Community House, West Boston Post road, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 21.

Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, North Midland avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 20.

Poughkeepsie (First Church): High School, Hamilton street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 20.

Ohio

Dover: Dover High School, Walnut street, 3 p. m., Dec. 20.

Wind Indicator for Pilots

BELLEVILLE, Ill. (AP)—A 48-foot wind indicator visible for more than five miles has been installed to replace the old-fashioned "wind sock" at Scott Field, army airport near here. The indicator resembles a half-pyramid which has been laid on its side. It will enable pilots approaching Scott Field to determine wind direction without the necessity of flying over the field.

Aluminum Foil Worked to Serve As Bed Blanket

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 14 (AP)—A Dayton inventor had a complaint to make today against his latest wrinkle—an aluminum bed-blanket.

Said Otto Murray Summers: "The trouble is, I can't get it thin enough so it won't smother you!"

Mr. Summers, credited by the Patent Office with the invention of a temperature-control device widely used in electrical refrigeration, has found, he says, a new use for aluminum foil. His blanket looks more like a fancy bed-spread than the familiar cotton or woolen article. "But there again," Mr. Summers said, "the material has got to be pretty thin, or you begin to 'steam' after a few minutes underneath it."

The single paper-thin sheet of specially-treated aluminum foil retains warmth so well, the experimenter contends, that he has to provide ventilation by cutting it into narrow strips, holding the whole in place by stitching or netting.

Mr. Summers observed that the blanket is easily laundered, is extremely light, and folds into small space.

League

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to the Turks, place their compatriots in peril.

They therefore demand full autonomy, to which the French reply they have no authority to detach the district from the mandated territory and declare that the League alone can give a final interpretation.

Special Regime Set Up

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr. Tewfik Aras, points out that the accord of Ankara of October, 1921, provided a special regime for the district. In the Lausanne treaty of July, 1923, this was confirmed. The Franco-Turkish friendship pact of May, 1926, affirmed that whatever administrative measures were taken regarding an organic statute for Syria, the special regime for Alexandretta would be respected.

At first it was intended to bring the matter before the League in January, but information received by Turkey pointed to severe treatment of the Turkish population and urgency was claimed.

New Survey Proposed

The French Government does not demur, though Pierre Vienot, French Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, holds that tranquility reigns. Paris suggests measures of conservation on both sides of the Syrian and Turkish frontier to prevent incidents.

M. Vienot also protested that Turkey raised no objection during negotiations of the Franco-Syrian treaty this year. That treaty incidentally cannot have international value until it is approved by the Mandates Commission of the League and is therefore susceptible of modification.

M. Vienot therefore proposes an international commission of survey which would make sure that no trouble arises until a final settlement is effected. The Council will name a rapporteur to study the problem before the next meeting and the Mandates Commission will also be asked for an opinion.

Coal and Wood Collected For Philadelphia Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—To bring warm comfort to the needy in Philadelphia is the object of a citizens' committee just formed by City Treasurer Willis Hadley, which will collect coal, wood and money for this purpose.

Churches and civic associations have been asked to co-operate in the fuel gathering. Distribution costs have already been underwritten by interested individuals, according to Mr. Hadley.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors. $1.25. MRS. H. FRANKLAND, 807 North 46th Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS WANTED

YOUNG woman accompanist, vocal studio, preferably living near W. 72nd St.; lessons in exchange or salary. Write Box M-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished 3-room hotel apartment with dinette and kitchenette for 3 months or longer from Jan. 1. Call Aspinwall 0346.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

W. 77 C., 94th, 98 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1602 Kearny St., N. W.—Cheerful apartment for one; electrical refrigerator; separate entrance; $45 monthly including gas, electricity, etc. Phone North 8743.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PRIVATELY owned 1931 late model La Salle 5-passenger club coupe, in excellent condition; will sacrifice for cash. W. E. BABCOCK, 400 Putnam Ave., Cambridge (Mass.).

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
200 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 2585

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values. "Buy in Confidence—It Pays" CHARLES B. MORRIS 220-230 Seventh Ave., New York City Seventh Floor (corner 26th Street) Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4067

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for Christmas and New Year's. Tel. GAR. 3612. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess; city; girl 6, boy 4; must be pleasant, cultured, experienced in care and training of children; young, active and cheerful; state qualifications, experience. Write Box H-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GENERAL maid, Protestant, experienced, in family 3 adults; good wages, good home. Apply 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass., Suite 2; Asp. 5071.

HOMES TO SHARE

VICTORIA, B. C.—Guest house, attractive quiet home, garden, comfortable rooms; good cooking; view of sea, mountains. Mrs. Hamersley, 1989 Crescent Rd.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. 2Decombe 4-1212, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office (East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.) Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, $20; every evening $10. Write Box P-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS.
FOR SALE—Large 1-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; 3 fireplaces; butler's pantry; hot water heat; oil burner if wanted; fine condition. Price $16,500 $4000 cash. Can arrange last mortgage 15 years to suit. Ideal for occupants. Good location. Phone Lon. 1042, Inc.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

NORMAN CLARKE, riding instruction; special attention given to beginners and children; all accommodations for sightriding. 2000 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone Georgia 9624, Adams 2756.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Excellent neighborhood, Mass. Ave. Heights; double room, twin beds, private bath, 3 closets, quiet, clean, also single room; garage; convenient transportation. Emerson 6345.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1109 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT.—Comfortable rooms, guest house; desirable surroundings; automatic heating; nicely served meals. Rusholme Rd. Wel. 7080.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, Swiss, well-educated, good references as head waiter-housekeeper, seek position; would also be interested as caretaker, superintendent, etc. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN of education and refinement, age 59, many years experience management of private estates familiar accounts and secretarial duties, wishes connection where such experience will be of value. Highest references, no encumbrances, any location. W. B. VAN GRAVEN, Box 37, Seaford, Virginia.

POSITION as chauffeur, gardener or porter wanted by colored man with Christian Scientists. Tel. Cohasset 0430-M (Mass.)

CHAUFFEUR with 25 years experience wishes position; best of references; single, go anywhere. JOHN H. MEYER, 16 John St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 2928.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 209 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

SINGING Correct diction speaking; private class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Col. 5-5348, or 334 W. 56th, N.Y.C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented Repairing All Makes Arrow Typewriter 80 Boylston St., Boston

VACUUM CLEANERS

IDEAL Christmas gift, rebuilt vacuum cleaners, like new; Eureka $13.75, Hoover $16.50, Electrolux $22.50; year guarantee. LEXINGTON MFG. CO., 116 E. 30th St., N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 71 West 34th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 7-7900. Opp. Empire State Building.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

SAUBER, INC.
Florist
1788 Columbia Road, N. W.
Columbia 3503—3504
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Home Made Bread, Rolls, Pies and Pastries, Fresh Daily. Try our own make Ice Cream.
Watch for our Weekly Special Seven Day Baking
HAIG'S BAKERY
2473-18th Street N. W.
Near 18th and Columbia Road

LeVer Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST. N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

BETSY ELLEN CANDY SHOP
924 17th St. N. W.
Home made Candies, your own selection, 60c lb.; Candy delivered anywhere in city. Telephone National 1386. Solve your Christmas Candy problem with Betsy Ellen candy. Try Our Christmas Fruit Cake Candy Sent by Parcel Post

MAINE

AUBURN

Ford
Sales and Service
AUBURN MOTOR SALES
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the latest style
PIANOS
HERBERT L. WHITE
7 WESTERN VIEW STREET
Tuning and Repairing
Estimates Free

MAINE

AUBURN
(Continued)

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's
The Best Place to Buy
Boys' Ski Caps
Boys' Ski Parkas
Boys' Ski Boots
Boys' Ski Stockings
COBB-WATSON CO.
COURT STREET

BANGOR

Pre-Holiday SALE
FURNITURE
RUGS
LINOLEUM
A deposit will hold any article until Christmas
HODGKINS & FISKE CO.
126 Exchange Street

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
BANGOR, MAINE
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
Opposite City Hall

Attention, Readers!
You Will Find Smart New Shoes at
Standard Shoe Store
42 MAIN STREET
Wilbur Coon, Dr. Hiss, Menihan
Arch Aid and Queen Quality.
Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Christmas Gifts
Large assortment of Toys for Boys and Girls. Choice selection of beautiful and practical gifts for grown-ups.
Sporting Goods Department
RICE AND MILLER CO.
Bangor 118 Years on Broad Street

Queen City Dye House
Successor to N. L. Fellows Co.
13 Clinton Street Dial 5167
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing of All Kinds
QUALITY WORK

BROCKWAY'S FLOWER SHOP
15 Central Street
Beautiful Flowers and Plants for the Holiday Season

ROKEL'S
Crystal House Candies
Choice Selections for the Holiday Season

LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

SHOP EARLY

MEN	LADIES
Zipper Traveling Bags	Handbags
Gladstone Bags	Fitted and Unfitted Cases
Billfolds	Book Covers
Toilet Cases	Dressing Cases
Key Cases	Wardrobe Cases
Hickok Belts	Bridge Sets
	Writing Cases

FOGGS LEATHER STORE 122 Main St.

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

For Value and Quality
SHOP AT
BOSTON TEA STORE
249 MAIN STREET PHONE 130
Delivery Service

COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OILS
Your Entire Heating Needs Covered
H. B. Skinner Co.
CHAS. E. HILTON, Prop.
44 LINCOLN STREET TEL. 1616-W

New Permanents
New Beauty
for Holiday Activities
Davis Beauty Salon
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
HAYES BLDG., 75 Park Street
Telephone 1686

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 7-5161
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARTER BROTHERS
JEWELERS
Give!
FOR CHRISTMAS
"NOMEND"
SILK HOSIERY
in attractive gift boxes of three pairs
$1.00
3 pair $2.85
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND, MAINE

DEPENDABLE WATCHES
Our Selection Is Varied for Every Occasion
J. A. Merrill & Co., Inc.
503 Congress St., Portland

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO MAIN ST Tel. 364 and 365

Reasonably Priced Gifts
which are a pleasure to give as well as receive.
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

Satin Dasche
Lingerie
For Luxury Lovers Who Enjoy Quality
HARRY G. EMMONS

BIBLES
NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY
22-24 WARREN STREET

Leather Goods
Make Desirable and Practical Christmas Gifts!
We carry a complete line
PELISSIER'S
Harness and Luggage Store
9 Warren Street Phone 1406

FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP
10B NO. STATE STREET
Sales and Service
Headquarters for TOYS
Shop 2310—Telephone—Res. 1381

Get to Know
HAR-MAC Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Colburn's Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Pleasure awaits you in our GIFT SHOP!
Gifts for EVERYONE in the unusual, appealing and inexpensive.
Exclusive Greeting Cards and Fancy Wrappings, 5c to 25c
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
49 No. State Street Tel. 1218

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Lynn
Refrigeration Oil Burners
28 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1436

"BOTANY"
"CATHEDRAL"
"CHENEY"
All Fine Trade Marks in CHRISTMAS Neckwear!
Brown and Batchelder

Large Selection of Fiesta and Harker
POTTERY
Ideal for Christmas Gifts!
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN STREET

DOVER

For Your Christmas Dinner Supplies
Phone 73 Goods Delivered
GROCERIES
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

ELITE SUPER DRY CLEANERS
7 New York St., Dover, N. H.
For Just That Better
Dry Cleaning

DOVER SHOE HOSPITAL
Morrill Bldg., Third St.
Dover, N. H.
Skates Sharpened

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McLane and Taylor
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York furriers here to serve and advise you.
626 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Say It With a Gift From
GEO. E. PEARSON'S
Dependable Jewelers
Watches, Diamonds, Silver, Crystal, Pewter, Pens, and many other beautiful gifts.
926 ELM STREET

An Electrical Gift for the Family Will Please Mother Most
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
Electrical Contractors
1196 Elm Street Phone 667

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 283

Karl W. Polson

Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
80 Manchester Street Phone 13

— Winter Motoring —
Driving pleasure depends upon the condition of your car. Change now to winter gear lubricants and prepare your radiators.
Individual Supervision— Superior Workmanship
BROWN'S GARAGE
76 NO. ADAMS ST. PHONE 4845

Gelinas Cleaners
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
566 Somerville St. Phone 1116-W
N. H. Cleaners for N. H. People

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

The JAMES W. HILL CO.
New Hampshire's oldest reliable department store. Has always been looked to for help in making shopping economical and efficient. If you are wondering what to give, let HILLS help you.

The Christmas Gift
that is practical and will give many hours of pleasure and is so useful
Corona with Floating Shift
New Hampshire Typewriter Company
541 Hanover Street Phone 1160

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
The Christmas Store of all New Hampshire is ready with over a *quarter million dollars* worth of beautiful gifts at the famous Leavitt prices.

TOYS
Christmas Decorations
Gifts of Every Description
Manchester Hardware Co.

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES *at Reasonable Prices*
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS
All Native New Hampshire Turkeys
Give Us Your Order Now
We Deliver Anywhere in Manchester
FOWL, MEATS, VEGETABLES and GROCERIES
"Quality and Service"
R. HECKER and CO.
191 DOUGLAS ST. Phone 2130

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS
for the Family of Beauty, Comfort, Quality
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1897
138 LOWELL STREET Phone 772-W

NASHUA

Neumode HOSIERY
185 Main Street
Specialist in Hosiery and Lingerie in Nashua, Concord and Laconia, N. H.

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Featuring
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

PORTSMOUTH

For Your Light Lunches
Special Christmas Hard Candy
Schrafft's Chocolates
STEP ACROSS THE SQUARE to
THE CANDY SHOP
14 MARKET SQUARE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ROGER & GALLET
Rogers & Gallet Toiletries
Face Powder Bellevue Avenue

STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames St. Phone 90
Home of Walk-Overs and Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
616 THAMES STREET TEL. 970
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

For Home-made Candies of Distinction
CHOCOLATES
Packed in Attractive Giftboxes
Delicious Tissue-thin Ribbon Candy
Tel. Williams 9700 Washington Park

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

CHRISTMAS CARDS
for Everyone
Holiday Gift Candies, Novelties and Favors
MILTON K. FRAZIER
127 WASHINGTON STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

J. E. MANN, Inc.
Practical Christmas Gifts
For Men, Women and Children, also Toys
108 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt.
Telephone 81

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Of Course, Your Diamond Should Come From a Certified Gemologist
This Is Your Assurance That It Is a Perfect Gem
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2813 WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

LAST MINUTE SHOPPERS
will still find a broad selection of Gifts at
NACHMAN'S
32 St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 9th St. Richmond, Va. | 922 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Compeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Tel. 25345 229 Granby Street

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

W. C. Shoosmith Co., Inc.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
A Great Christmas Store
One whole floor given over to toys. Just everything in the way of Gift Things for everybody . . . Gift Things that are at once admired and enjoyed for a long time.
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Wills
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

MOSMILLER, Florist
5th and Grace 115 W. Main
Cut FLOWERS or a Beautiful PLANT will make CHRISTMAS a JOY

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 32862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

SMITHFIELD HAM

Plum Pudding—Mince Pies
Fruit Cake
Individual Cakes and Pies
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. Grace Dial 3-2805

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

Michael-Stern Clothes
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 West Campbell Ave.

You will find many beautiful and appropriate Christmas Gifts and Cards on display in our store.
Caldwell Sites Company
105 S. Jefferson Street

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

Christmas Gift Headquarters
Diamonds, Watches and Silverware
MOOSE & RENT
Jewelers
307 S. HENRY STREET

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
123 W. CAMPBELL AVE.
Make Our Store Your Headquarters for your Christmas needs
Silk Robes and Pajamas
$1.95 up to $29.50
FRUIT CAKE
Let us suggest that you give your friends a Federal Bakery Fruit Cake for Christmas
109 Market Square

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Fine Quality Furs
Repairing and Remodeling
(ANGEL'S)
Royal Fur Co.
912 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

Printing
STATIONERY
Williams Printing Company
111 N. Fourth Street

WILL H. MELET CO.
"The Store Ahead"
FOR
Better Clothes
Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

ALLMAN BROS.
FANCY GROCERIES
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St. Phones 75-76-77

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's largest retail organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in:
Charleston Logan
Clarksburg Morgantown
Clendenin Point Pleasant
Fairmont Ripley
Grafton Spencer
West Union Huntington

Palace Furniture Company
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF THE HOME
SINCE 1889

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Choose Appropriate and Needful Gifts Here
From Our Large and Interesting Assortments

HUNTINGTON

F. W. ROCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1221 FOURTH AVENUE

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
937 Third Avenue Phone 7181

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
930 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
3012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1016 FOURTH AVENUE

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

HONAKER INC.
418 9th Street
BIBLES CAMERAS
CHRISTMAS CARDS GIFTS
MOTION PICTURE MACHINES

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

The Ideal Gift
Flowers
From
LANGHANS
Telephone Whg. 1130

Christmas Cards
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 1868 917 Market St.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Wilkinson Electric CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M83

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Has Returned to Policyholders
$22,000,000 in Dividends
25-30% Saving in Premium Cost
CALGARY OFFICE
88 Union Bank Building M1093

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks
Neckwear, Gloves
Mufflers

TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts Chosen Here Are Always More Appreciated
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
We wish all our friends
A Merry Christmas
and a Prosperous New Year
May Your Christmas Be Joy Filled
AND
Your New Year a Good One

COLIN ALLAN
Electrical Contractor
10223 JASPER AVENUE

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?
Wishing Our Friends The Compliments of the Season
Arctic Fur Company
10613 JASPER AVE.
FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

THOMPSON AND DYNES LIMITED
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

For the Freshest of Flowers
WALTER RAMSAY LIMITED
Florists
10346 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY · TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Come to
TOYTOWN
at the "Bay"
A fascinating collection of toys and games of every description to delight kiddies of all ages! Prices for every purse.
TOYTOWN, FOURTH FLOOR

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL COMPANY LIMITED

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
484 MAIN STREET

MAYFAIR HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
265 Lilac St. Phone 49556
Expert Beauticians in Attendance
Open evenings by appointment.
Prices reasonable.

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE

CLEANERS DYERS
QUINTON'S
FURRIERS TEL. 42361

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS
THOMAS LEES
Jewellers Since 1861
17-19 King Street West

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street E.
Importers of English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Overcoats, Raincoats, Christy's & Moore's London Hats

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

PAY HER
The Gracious Compliment
A
Gift From
ROBINSON'S
May We Suggest
ELIZABETH ARDEN

Which Is Exclusive with Robinson's

SEASON'S GREETINGS
Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Garfield 2334

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Avenue N.
GARFIELD 3448

Liberty
LIMITED
129 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson
FOUR STORES
TURKEYS, Etc.
All Fowl Dressed as Desired
Even Especially Stuffed
ready for the oven
ORDER EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
348 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
10 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
647 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*
238-240 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

"99"
SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1963 371 Dundas Street

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

USE

"Ottawa Dairy"

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited Q 500

James Hope & Sons LIMITED

Booksellers, Stationers
Bookbinders, Printers

Phone Queen 1233 — Ottawa Canada

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. EAST — TORONTO

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

G. S. BEER

1161 St. Clair Ave., W. — KE. 7378

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUSTOM MADE FUR COATS

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

FRANCIS CLEANERS and DYERS

We Call and Deliver

1557 KINGSTON ROAD — HOWARD 3745

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL — COKE

LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET — TORONTO

HOWARD 2116 — HOWARD 2116

Hunter's Groceteria

2080 QUEEN STREET E.

COMPETITIVE PRICES — FREE DELIVERY

MOhawk 7215

Christina Beauty Salon

Experienced Specialist in

PERMANENT WAVE

and All Types of Beauty Culture

3469 YONGE STREET

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Artistic Decorations and Gifts

VIOLET GORDON

8 WINDSOR AVE.
HO. 9984 — BEACH

RICHARD HONEYFORD

Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public

Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.

20 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone EL 2626

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS

are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs

Midway 3541

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

293 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood — MElrose 2423

ASSOCIATED HAIRDRESSERS

288 YONGE STREET

Toronto's Newest and Most Modern Salon

SPECIALIZING IN

Wireless Permanent Waving, Personality Hair Cutting, and all Types of Beauty Culture by Experts of Long Standing.

Budget Prices

For Appointment ELgin 8019
Manageress, Miss J. Anderson

Phone MElrose 1950 — 327 BLOOR ST. W.

PRINCE HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED

Crockery, Paints, Oils and Glass. Plumbing, Tinsmithing, etc., Electric Wiring and Repairs. Estimates Furnished. Carpentering Done.

Emergency Calls—KEn. 4763 W, LOm. 2788

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING

Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.

2371 QUEEN ST. E. — HO. 6450

WINDSOR

Smith's Toiletries and Cosmetics

are sure to please the most fastidious lady on your gift list. Perfumes, Colognes, Powders, Bath Salts, also boxed gift sets for men.

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

GRAND ARRAY OF FINER Persian Lamb

STYLE-SMART *LAZARE* COATS

Also Broadtail, Lapin and Caracul
"HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM"

L. P. LAZARE & CO.

14 Chatham St., East — Phone 3-2418

Tann's Super Stations

Wyandotte and Hall
Howard and Tecumseh Rd.
Sandwich and Glengarry
Ottawa and Pillette, E. Windsor

PENNZOIL MOTOR OIL—FROST COP.

GIFTS

Lunch and Bridge Sets; Initialed Handkerchiefs; Irish Linen Table-cloths; Embroidered Hand Towels.

REAL LACE and LINEN STORE

226 OUELLETTE AVE.
471 OUELLETTE AVE.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Booth Bros. ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances.
SALES AND SERVICE

5774 Sherbrooke St. West — Telephones cor. Melrose Avenue — ELwood 1270-1279

Pundé & Boehm Inc.

Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS

1450 METCALFE STREET — LA. 8134

A Modern Printing Organization!

WELLINGTON 2277

THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED

4306 St. Catherine St. W. at Greene Westmount

W. Boyd Robson — Roderick S. Robson

MAITLAND *Confectioner*

CHRISTMAS CAKES
PLUM PUDDINGS
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD

FItz 4651

COAL FUEL OIL — *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

FUR COATS

Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

Lancaster 1920 — 1500 Phillips Square

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

"Super-Royal"

The name to ask for when you buy men's shirts $2
pyjamas $3

Simpson's

Street Floor

A COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE

You are always sure of the quality at Morgan's for it is and has been a quality store for over 93 years.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 3401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced
from $3.80 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Christmas Gifts

FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets

JUL. HEIM

1420 Drummond St. — LA. 8095

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WL 6115

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1261 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 1438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

The Harper Method Shop

Westmount, Montreal
413 Claremont Avenue, Apt. 21
Telephone WAlnut 2084

SHAMPOOS, PERMANENTS FACIALS, Etc.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's

SIMPSON

MILLINERY

COATS — LYLES LADIES' WEAR — DRESSMAKING

1866 SCARTH

SASKATOON

Purity — Milk, Butter, Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 6661 — 701 BROADWAY

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 6, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 3 gns. MISS BANISTER, 39 Orwell Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. P. J. RICHMOND, 231 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0404.

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Rd., London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park. 6357.

YOU can be dressed with distinction and good taste by experienced fitter; MISS MORGAN, 47 Manchester St., London, W. 1.

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestris." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency (Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2091. Open daily 10-5:30 Sat. 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN suburb; well furnished ground floor, 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, h. w.; adults only; long let preferred. Box W-870/BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Near Holland Park—Charmingly furnished flat, 3 bed-sittingrooms, kitchen, bathroom, for 12 months, 4½ gns. Box W-880, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, W. 14—Spacious basement unfurnished flat 3 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, side entrance. £65. Box M-1040, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Really well furnished flat, bedroom, sitting room, kitchen; good residential district close Queen's Club, St. Pauls School. 20 Barton Street, Barons Court. 'Phone FUL. 0466.

LONDON—Self contained unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1859. Box W-29—BCM/CSM, London.

HAIRDRESSERS

HAIRDRESSING and BEAUTY CULTURE—Miss Christine Frost, 56 Windermere Avenue, Finchley, N. 3, attends ladies at their own homes; prices on application. Finchley 1435.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WANSTEAD, E. 11—House facing green; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, small breakfast room and scullery, £800, Box W-877, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET UNFURNISHED—London, WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19, gentlemen family, houses, quiet situation off trolley bus route, 3 livingrooms, 5 bedrooms, ideal boiler, spot £105. Rated £52. Present rent 15/- monthly, service flat terms available, Wimbledon 4300. Box M-3824, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Near Richmond Park—Quiet, easy reach West End, charmingly furnished house, 2-3 reception, 4-6 bedrooms; modern conveniences; garage; gns. weekly (6 months of longer; plate and linen extra. Box W-976, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 0262
Plumbers, Domestic Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and blending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 — Est. 1894
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
183 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 125 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 2207 25 MILES RADIUS

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY, Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 18. Telephone 0349. Dyeing-Cleaning, repairs, deliveries all over London; short limits orders promptly dealt with.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used motor wanted, particulars, price, age and mileage first letter. CECIL STOCKLEY & SON, 49 KINGSTON AV., MITCHAM, Surrey. Tel. Streatham 2020.

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.

Practical and Consulting Opticians, 10 Whitehorse Road, Croydon (Thornton Heath). 10 to 1.30. 2 to 5. Wednesdays, 10 to 1. Every optical need. Phone: CR. 0040.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. A. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. A. Cleveland, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.; H. Dyson Powell, A.M.I.E.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
Members of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents
Patents, Trade Marks and Designs
Offices: 53 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Hunts, piano and organ tuner, late pianoforte manufacturer, 97 Adelaide Ave., S. E. 4. Sheppards Bush 1868.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER (27) seeks appointment at home or abroad with English merchant; wide acquaintance with continental superiors; fluent linguist (also German). Box W-974, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY wishes for home for business people, to assist in private house (help given). Box W-958—BCM/CSM, London.

LADY secretary with varied experience desires permanent work; own typewriter. Write P. M., 14 Chiveden Place, London, S. W. 1.

TWELVE years' practical experience with leading advertising agencies including three years' print buying; highly offered accountancy advertiser for reasonable remuneration. Box W-975, BCM/CSM, London.

PRINTING

GIFT BOXES OF STATIONERY
Printed with Address, 2/- and 4/6. Any Colour. Also Personal Greeting Christmas Cards. F. HOWITT, 14 Corona Road, London, S. E. 12.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss O. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion House 4307

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, London, between High St. and Olympia—Furnished residential rooms, 20/-, 30/-, 35/- p. w. according size, including breakfasts, baths, electric light and service; other meals optional; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 0755. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bays. 2903.

LONDON (Chelsea)—Large sunny bed-sitting room with breakfast, light and attendance. Flaxman 6111. Box W-283—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 28, Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W. 2—Furnished one-room service flatlets from 20/-, inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Paddington 6754.

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2 from 21/- constant hot water; breakfasts optional; MISS EVANS, 34A Clarendon Gardens, W. 9. Bay. 3076.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD — Furnished room with use of kitchen, 15/-; unfurnished room, sunny aspect, garden; also with use of kitchen 17/6. MISS ARNOLD, 19 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Maida Vale 4606.

LONDON at "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, W. 2—Unfurnished rooms from 17/6 weekly each with H. and C. basins, gas fires; meals and service optional. Phone Lan. 3079.

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING

for educated young ladies at moderate fees. Tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; also secretarial course; positions found. R. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 26 Copthall Avenue, London, E. C. 2.

CELLO LESSONS (or pupils of all ages, given by experienced teacher; full particulars from Miss ARNOLD, 19 Greencroft Gardens, London, N. W. 6. Maida Vale 4606.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW DARK SHOP, 106a Edgware Rd., London—Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, teas, chocolates, lunches and teas

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Buyers) Flaxman 8747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
WOMEN AND WOMEN AGENTS
Sound attention, keen valuations and management

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
Land Agents, Estate Agents and Valuers
25 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 — Tel. EALING 0187
Also Bolton for competition

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON, 59 Cromwell Road (by Queens Gate)—Attractively furnished single and double suites; private bathrooms; P. O. telephones; electric lift; garden terrace; excellent catering. FLA. 4801.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN. Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft Furnishing. 62 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

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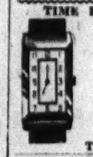

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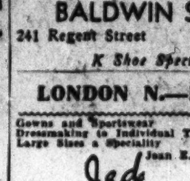

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 24 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edith Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 132: 1-9

III. Dedication of Jerusalem: The Ark in the House of the Lord

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-930 B. C.)

"AND they brought in the ark of the Lord, and set it in his place, in the midst of the tabernacle that David had pitched for it: and David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord" (II Samuel 6:17).

In the present anthem, King David first recites his anxious care and vows in reference to preparing the tabernacle for his God. And then (v. 6) is related the search for the ark, which had been lost in the hands of the Philistines for many years. Finally, after it has been located "in the fields of the wood," a translation for Kirjath - jearim, where it was found (I Chron. 13:5), the ancient Levitical formula is pronounced upon it—a slight variation of Numbers 10: 33, 36, otherwise known as the Ritual of the Ark. (See II Chron. 6:41.)

Psalm 101

"THEN David returned to bless his household . . ." (II Sam. 6:20).

After completing the public ceremonial, and after dismissing the army, David remembers his own home. Standing before the door, he expresses his vows of purity and dedication for himself and his immediate circle, as well as his promises for the administration of justice.

In Exodus 20:24 there is recorded a promise which every Israelite longed to see fulfilled: "In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." David, recognizing that Jerusalem had now become such a place, expresses his great longing for the blessing: "O when wilt thou come unto me?"

The anthem which concluded the great celebration of this day of inauguration and dedication of Jerusalem does not appear in the collection of the Psalms, but is to be found in I Chronicles, 16:4-36.

It is also interesting to note that the final verses of Psalm 132 (10-18) belong to the dedication of the Temple in the reign of Solomon.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 29

(This feature on Mondays and Tuesdays is based on citations of current study.)

Take the number of the multitude fed, as recorded in Luke 9 ..... —

Divide by the number of loaves used ..... —

Multiply by the number of fishes ..... —

Subtract the number of basketfuls of fragments remaining ..... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the town near which the multitude was fed ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

'Leave It With Him'

A BISHOP once remarked to President McKinley that with such numerous burdens as the war put upon him, he must find it difficult to get any sleep at night.

"Bishop, do you try to preach two sermons at once?" asked the President.

"No, Mr. President," responded the bishop.

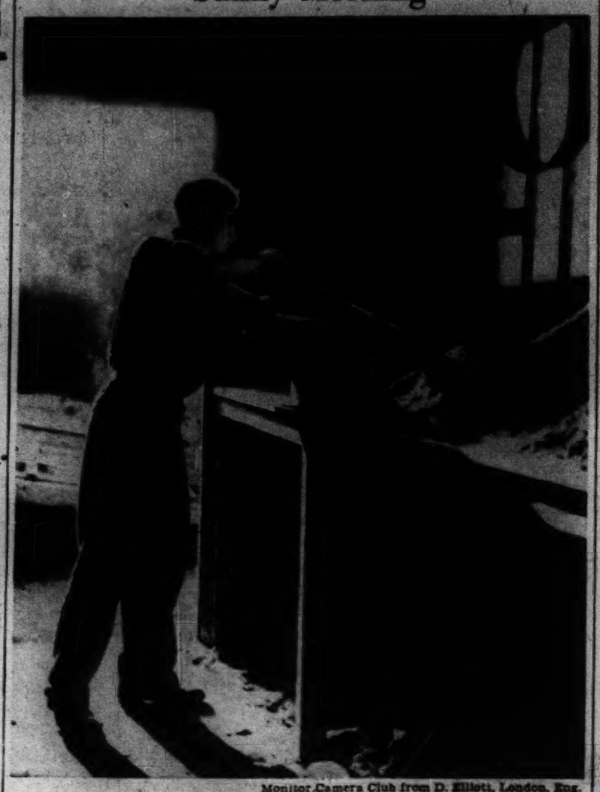
"No matter how long or how short the day may be," continued the President, "I am through with it when night comes. I leave the results with divine Providence, and do not attempt to do tomorrow's work in the day I have ended."

Making Who's Who

THIS is the season when many young people, and also frequently their parents, are asking: Does education pay?

There is a book called Who's Who in America. This book contains 31,081 sketches of the lives of those persons who are well known because of their good works. The person who cannot read or write has one chance in 180,000 to get his name in this book; the grammar school graduate one in 4,250; the high school graduate one in 1600; the college graduate one in 180; the honor student in college one in three.—*Friendly Chat.*

Sunny Morning



Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London, Eng.

Emphasis on Light and Shadows

In Lighter Vein

O, Yeah?

The teacher asked a small pupil to repeat the alphabet.

He began splendidly, but toward the end he seemed to need a little help and encouragement.

"Well now, Tommy, you know what comes after M?" said the teacher.

"Yes; N."

"That's correct. Now what is after N?"

"I know; O."

"That's right."

"Now after O comes—"

The little fellow brightened up and replied, "Yeah."

Traffic Note

Whene'er I see a parking place
Left open in a public place
I know that spot would not be bare
Unless a fire plug nestled there!

Muskete (Vienna)

"One day I woke up and found myself famous, and—well, there you are."

"You're sure you don't mean you found yourself famous and then woke up."

The Main Blessing

A little boy, who is a member of a large family, was describing to an elderly friend the "wonderful time" he was going to have on Christmas. ". . . and we're going to have turkey and pumpkin pie; and my cousins are going to visit me, too."

"How nice!" said the man. "But I have no one to eat dinner with me. I'll have to eat mine all alone."

For a moment the little chap was silent. "Well," he said, brightening up with a smile, "at least you'll have enough to go around."

Protest

Author: "Have any recognitions of the publication of my work arrived?"

Publisher: "Yes, a man of the same name as yours has asked us to insert a notice that he is not the author."—Muskete, Vienna.

Bible Arithmetic No. 29

(Answer)

Solution: 5000 (Luke 9:14) divided by 5 (Luke 9:16) is 1000; multiplied by 2 (Luke 9:16) is 2000; minus 12 (Luke 9:17) is 1988; plus 9 (Bethsaida—see Luke 9:10) is 1997.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Eight Words

THIS paper-and-pencil game is full of fun, and will cause the guests to put on their thinking caps.

The hostess should prepare slips of paper with the following sentences, and pass them around to the guests—allowing them 10 or 15 minutes to work out the answers:

The first without its two T's gives SAY.
The second without its two I's gives VEND.
The third without its two E's gives BRAT.
The fourth without its two Z's gives MULE.
The fifth without its two A's gives KNEW.
The sixth without its two P's gives ROLE.
The seventh without its two M's gives HARE.
The eighth without its two B's gives DALE.

ANSWERS: TASTY, DIVINE, BERATE, MUZZLE, AWAKEN, PROPEL, HAMMER, DABBLE.—Dorothy M., Collingwood, N. J.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

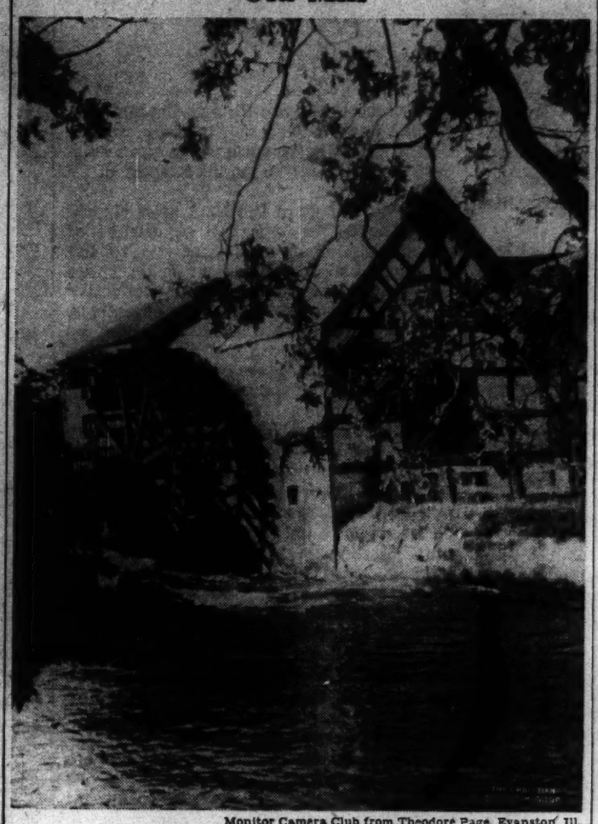
1. Does the voluntary abdication by King Edward VIII have a precedent in English history?
2. Was Edward compelled, by virtue of his abdication, to leave English soil?
3. Is it true that the conversations between Prime Minister Baldwin and King Edward, which led to his decision to abdicate, began less than three weeks ago?
4. What is the title of the new King of England?
5. Was the new Queen Elizabeth a commoner?
6. How many children does the new King have?
7. Who are the next five persons in order of their possible succession to the throne of England?
8. Are all workers in the U. S. eligible for benefits under the Social Security Act?
9. Did the final election returns show that more than 45,000,000 Americans had cast their votes?
10. What safety device does Igor Sikorsky predict for airplanes so that "even a glass of water would not be spilled in rough air"?
11. What mobilization plan is to be urged on Congress by the army and navy?
12. How did the operating income of America's class I roads for the first 10 months of 1936 compare with the like period of last year?
13. Are there more automobiles on the roads of the United States today than ever before?
14. Is it true that the introduction of mechanical type-setting (linotype) in 1886 served to lessen the number of men setting type by hand?
15. What is the average life of an automobile in America?
16. What nation has now offered Leon Trotsky a refuge?
17. What reason is assigned for the resignation of Japan's Foreign Minister on Dec. 8?
18. What international act, according to Dr. Schacht, Reichsbank head, is regarded by Germany as necessary to world trade recovery and political peace?
19. What plan is being offered by Britain and France to end the Spanish revolution?
20. What form of crop insurance is favored by Secretary Wallace?

What Is Your Score?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Mill



Monitor Camera Club from Theodore Page, Evanston, Ill.

Down by the Old Mill Stream, Near Chester, Eng.

Puzzle Corner

(Conducted by Puzzlesmith)

1. Cryptogram

Referring to another regular feature of this page, a Norristown, Pennsylvania, reader shares the following cryptogram:

"*NXBWI *VLYZG *NWVEWDI."

PAVG VB XBGWDWIGXBK, WEZ-

TVGXYBVN, WHGDWFWLC AWN-

OSZN SWVGZDW. PAVG VB XBI-

OXDVGXYB GY DWVE VBE

NWVDB IZTA WBNXKAGWBXBK

SVTGI VLYZG FVBC KDWVG

OWDIYBI.

2. Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing SOAP to SUDS in 4 moves.

3. Enigma

A Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader shares the following timely enigma: A line in William Cullen Bryant's "To a Fringed Gentian." The line contains 29 letters.

My 10, 20, 28, and 8 is something that we need.
My 3, 11, 22, and 14, is a beautiful thing, indeed.
My 23, 27, 12, 16, 3, and last, is a punctuation mark.
My 1, 25, 24, 9, and 5, come in winter, dark.
My 19, 6, and 15, is a boy's nickname.
My 4, 13, and 21, is a place where pigs remain.
My 7, 17, 18, and 26 are all that remain.

4. What Number?

What number, when divided by either 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, gives a result that always has one left over?

5. Fun With Synonyms

Back again to synonyms, the synonym for the first word having been checked for you. Can you match the others?

1	jagged	dominant	
2	facetious	pristine	
3	listless	uneven	1
4	flaccid	plentiful	
5	literate	limber	
6	pliant	common	
7	copious	erudite	
8	plebeian	ductile	
9	primeval	jocular	
10	paramount	inattentive	

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Quick Way to Paint Windows

A RECENT hint on an easy way to paint window sashes gave one young college student an idea for summer work. (This was the use of wet strips of paper to keep the paint from the glass.) He asked for and received the job of

painting the campus - buildings, which meant the window trimmings, etc., as the buildings are of fine red brick. And now he is soliciting and receiving work from the various office buildings in town.—R. P. S., Lafayette, Ore.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All-Knowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Waco, Tex.

ONE bright afternoon a group of children were seated on a curb, after a round of play. Suddenly one little fellow said, "My dad knows more than anybody."

With this, another little chap reddened and said, "My dad knows a lot more than anybody in the whole world!"

Another, not wishing to fall short of speaking in his father's favor, said, "My father knows everything!"

When these young lads had finished warmly appraising their fathers, each ready to defend his convictions, there was a tense, quiet moment.

Presently, a winsome, blue - eyed little girl said, "I really know who knows all." Her little face beamed with intelligence.

"Who?" challenged her little friends.

Quietly she turned to the one nearest, and whispered; then in turn this one whispered to the next one, and so on until the message went round. A deep reverence gradually developed; for the little girl had truly declared who knows all.

The conversation ended; and the little folks went quietly their way, taking the secret with them.

Quotation For Today

FAILURES are with heroic minds the stepping-stones to success.—HALIBURTON.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

No; it is the first voluntary abdication in 1000 years of British history (Edward II, Richard II, and James II were deposed). Edward's reign was the shortest in more than 400 years—10 months, 22 days.

2. No; Sir Donald Somervell, Attorney General, said, "There is no truth in the suggestion that King Edward will be compelled to leave the country."

3. No; Mr. Baldwin first spoke to the King about his intentions, on October 20. The next visit was on November 16; the third was on November 25.

4. George VI.

5. Yes; she was the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, an aristocratic Scottish family; but she was not of royal blood.

6. Two; Princess Elizabeth, the heir presumptive, and Princess Margaret Rose.

7. Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret Rose, Duke of Gloucester (third son of King George V), Duke of Kent (fourth son of King George V), and Prince Edward (son of the Duke of Kent).

8. No; nearly half are barred: farmers and farm workers; domestic servants in private homes; federal, state, and local government employees; and workers in religious, charitable or educational institutions.

9. Yes; 45,812,155 votes had been cast, of which Roosevelt got 27,751,612 and Landon 16,681,913.

10. Wing-loading; that is, weights as much as 40 pounds to the square inch (in special instances) would be added to the wings.

11. Drastic regulation of industry and finance, including government control of prices, and the drafting of industrial personnel and plants in the event of an emergency.

12. A gain of 32 per cent over 1935 was shown.

13. The 1936 registration is estimated at 28,277,000—an 8 per cent increase over 1935, and a 6 per cent rise over the previous record of 26,545,000 in 1930.

14. No; in 1886 the International Typographical Union had a total membership of 21,214 members (including printers, pressmen, stereotypers, et ceteras). In 1935, the membership included 28,687 floormen (handmen). And their pay had been increased from a maximum of 45 cents an hour in 1886 to a minimum of $1.12 an hour ($1.49 in New York) in 1936.

15. 8.4 years, as compared with 7.4 ten years ago, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

16. Mexico. His permit to stay in Norway expires on Dec. 16.

17. It is said that Foreign Minister Arita resigned because of criticism resulting from the signing of the Japanese-German agreement against Communism—which postponed the extension of the Russo-Japanese fishing agreement.

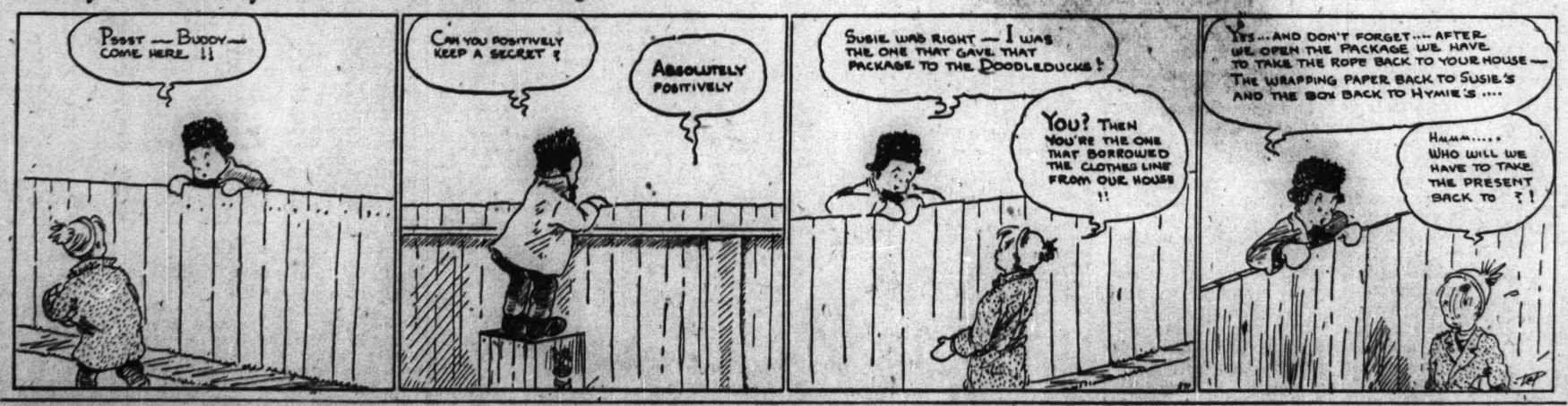
18. The restoration of Germany's colonies.

19. It is urged that the people of Spain be allowed to decide by ballot whether the country should have a socialistic or fascist form of government.

20. Voluntary crop insurance, by which farmers would insure their own crops.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Borrowed Trimmings*

By LE PELLEY


PSSST — BUDDY — COME HERE !!
CAN YOU POSITIVELY KEEP A SECRET ?
ABSOLUTELY POSITIVELY
SUSIE WAS RIGHT — I WAS THE ONE THAT GAVE THAT PACKAGE TO THE DOODLEDUCKS !
YOU? THEN YOU'RE THE ONE THAT BORROWED THE CLOTHES LINE FROM OUR HOUSE !!
YES ... AND DON'T FORGET ... AFTER WE OPEN THE PACKAGE WE HAVE TO TAKE THE ROPE BACK TO YOUR HOUSE — THE WRAPPING PAPER BACK TO SUSIE'S AND THE BOX BACK TO HYMIE'S ....
HMMM .... WHO WILL WE HAVE TO TAKE THE PRESENT BACK TO ?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's an Ill Wind, Etc.*

By CARMACK

"Hey!" barked ol' Peter today-"For a dog with two dandy bones in his mouth, you're the saddest looking pup I ever saw!"
"Aw," I wiggled my tail and said, "it's all a mistake- I asked my butcher friend to tell me what a 'trombone' is so I could get the Boss one for Christmas and he must have thought I was asking for just ordinary bones"
"Hm-m" said ol' Peter, "They don't look so ordinary to me, and I certainly wouldn't consider it a mistake if anybody gave me a couple of nice juicy bones"—
So I told him he was welcome to them- A trombone seems to be the only kind of bone I'm interested in right now—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The NRA—Method vs. Motives

THE most important new factor bearing upon the whole range of legislation which the next Congress will bring to the fore is that the American economy is now in a state of recovery, not in a state of emergency.

This does not mean that the vital lessons of the depression should be put aside. The American people—American business and American statesmanship—have still much to learn from the experience of the last six years. But the acceleration of recovery does mean that all new legislation should bear the mark of carefully conceived, broadly visioned, national policy, and that adequate time and ample debate should be provided to insure that result.

The President's large victory has given him the authority to keep the Administration free from factional influences and from the claims of pressure groups which seek to put sectional gain ahead of the national good.

It seems to us that it is in this spirit that the full fruitage of the depression experience can best be preserved in wise restraints and enduring national policy. It is in this atmosphere that a most profitable discussion can take place on the suggestions lately emanating from Washington that the President is exploring new means for accomplishing the main objectives of the NRA. There is no better time than the present to restudy NRA's objectives and to weigh NRA's methods in order that the nation may not only do that which is within the power of government to do in promoting social justice, but in the doing shall also profit from the knowledge of the NRA in operation as well as in theory.

As an essential preface to a discussion in which the people and the press of the country need to participate during the next few months, a useful beginning can only be made when we differentiate clearly between the *desired purposes* of NRA and the *actual effects* of NRA. It is suggested that new means should be found by which the Federal Government can accomplish the principal goals of the unconstitutional instrument of the NRA. These principal goals include the improvement of working conditions through the elimination of child labor and sweat shops, the increase of consuming power through the raising of minimum wages and the shortening of working hours, and the restraint of unfair practices through Government regulation.

The crux of any enlightened debate on a possibly revived NRA comes at precisely this point: Sound policy will emerge only as it is seen that opposition to the methods of NRA does not necessarily mean opposition to its objectives any more than support of its objectives means support of its methods.

The objectives of the NRA arise clearly from the whole educative experience of the depression and they appeal to the American people as practical ideals. There is deep disagreement on the most effective measures for achieving these objectives. This disagreement can be dissolved by patience and good will and the result may well be capable of saving the nation's ideals from being spoiled by impracticable instrumentalities.

The fact is that to many people—among them the most detached economists friendly to the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act—NRA in practice produced results so contrary to its desired purposes as to defeat its purposes and to nullify its ideals.

They ask: Did not NRA's efforts to increase purchasing power by inviting industry to plan production and fix prices actually increase the abuses of private monopoly by extending these abuses to state-sponsored monopolies, and was not consuming power actually reduced during this period through increased prices?

They ask: Did not NRA's effort to compensate industry for higher wages by permitting price-fixing provisions in 335 out of 500 codes actually operate to curtail production and to cause business to recede?

They ask: Is not the American Society of Mechanical Engineers right when it concluded: "If such restrictions (as those of the NRA) had prevailed during the first quarter of the century, much of the industrial progress and rise in the standard of living that came therefrom would, never have been enjoyed"?

They ask: Did not the method of writing NRA's minute and complicated codes through business, trade associations and trade union conferences represent in practice a delegation of lawmaking responsibility to private groups and private persons incompatible with the national interest and incompatible with a democratic government of law?

They ask: Does not the attainment of NRA's objectives by the Federal Government imply a delegation by the states of such power to Congress as would potentially obliterate the lines between state and national government?

During the campaign, President Roosevelt refrained from discussing the NRA. Consequently the election mandate does not include an expression of national opinion on the NRA. A candid, clear discussion of these basic questions is the more needed in order that the best of the nation's desires, experience and judgment may motivate national policy.

Wartime Dictatorship

MILITARY dictatorship over the United States? The possibility of a temporary military dictatorship faces Americans in the Army and Navy munitions board's plan for war-time regulation of industry and finance.

But if there is a case against this plan, it is not merely a case of Democracy vs. Dictatorship. War *is* dictatorship. The argument therefore must be as to how far the dictatorial aspects of war-time government are to extend. Heretofore they have gripped physically-fit male civilians of military age, persons who spoke anti-war views too loudly, others who would have directed justified and possibly valuable criticism at the conduct of war-time officialdom. The munitions board's plan would bring under this iron regime those also who in the past were less easily controlled: powerful industrial and financial interests, smaller business men, too, who might otherwise profit inordinately, merchants, landlords, possibly wage earners.

Against the intention of co-ordinating economic power with manpower in war-time, little can be said. Few will quarrel with the intention of equalizing the burdens of war which the people as a whole should bear but which have proved anything but burdens to certain fortunately placed persons and interests.

But all Americans should demand to know much more than they do now about the ultimate effects of such a plan on their liberties. They are properly suspicious of all measures which smack of military control of government, and they will demand safeguards for civilian authority even in time of war. It is well that the plan is offered in peace time, when it can be thoroughly examined.

National Advertisers

PEOPLE who travel abroad advertise their country, well or ill. People who stay at home can also do something. A kindly private act done to a stranger may, often after many years, not inconsiderably redound to the public honor, as a lengthy letter in a leading newspaper has lately pleasantly proved.

Some years ago a young Cambridge graduate decided to go to Harvard. As soon as he landed he met an American who, because the Englishman was in a strange country, traveled 120 miles out of his way for the express purpose of introducing the Cambridge man to his new university. This letter has called forth several others from Englishmen who gratefully recount sundry acts of courtesy of which they were recipients when traveling in America.

Things like these, often inconsiderable in themselves, sometimes do as much for a nation's reputation and popularity abroad as do the more loudly trumpeted activities of statesmen and business magnates. And if there are no foreigners at hand to whom to be kind and helpful, it is not a bad idea even to practice on one's own friends and relations.

"From the New World"

REPORTING at Washington on progress made the last thirteen months, Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, director of WPA music activities, sounds a decidedly encouraging note for American composition. Not only does the director who wields a shepherding baton over the various units in our larger cities disclose that the harmonic efforts of 1315 American composers have been given to an appreciative public during this period, but he declares that "an amazing wealth of creative talent has been brought to light," and expresses the belief that "the American compositions heard within the past year will become as enduring as any that Europe has produced in any similar period."

This pronouncement should prove gratifying to those who have felt that America is too far behind Europe in musical endeavor. Hearing the current offerings of so-called "popular" music, and recognizing in them not a little that is reminiscent of melodies long in favor on the other side of the Atlantic, perhaps they were justified in wondering whether this republic, new as nations go, was not becoming a "melting pot" of music, into which all terrestrial tunes were poured promiscuously to emerge as "typically American" products.

It must be encouraging to such as these to learn through Dr. Sokoloff that there are well over one thousand competent composers in America turning their talents to the creation of compositions whose excellence merits comparison with those of Europe, which has always taken its music, even its light music, seriously. Nor would it be cause for surprise if some of the compositions now being brought to light as the result of WPA music projects were sung or played long after the sturdy schoolhouses, auditoriums, municipal structures or other public buildings now going up under this same initialed activity have crumbled beneath the weight of time.

A Frenchman's India

Book News of the Day

IN DIAMONDS AND DUST: INDIA THROUGH FRENCH EYES (London: John Murray. 10s. 6d.), Baron Jean Pellenc plumbs no political depths, even though his subtitle suggests that the Indian problem, which is so vitally interesting to Englishmen, is about to be analyzed by a Frenchman. But he does portray the Indian scene faithfully and in flowing prose, celebrating a short stay in the country with a book which is immeasurably better than such books usually are.

The author brings an artist's eye to all he sees, and his descriptions of palaces and temples, cities and shrines, are vivid pictures. He appears to be more at home in the Indian States than in the Provinces of British India, and he sees in their petty courts quaint survivals of medievalism that excite his shrewd and pertinent comment.

His wanderings in the main were through the States of Rajputana (which is not a province, as he says) and he quickly found that canvas and brush were not enough to record all he saw. The varied aspects of the Indian subcontinent were so alien to western conceptions that line and color were insufficient to explain all the strange lore that permeates human experience in the ancient land of Hindustan.

"Diamonds and Dust" is therefore a series of impressionistic sketches of the magnificence and the misery, the customs and the ceremonies, the habits and the habitations to be seen in northern India. It is not merely a chronicle of what the eyes saw; it is a commentary offering balanced judgments, not untinged with criticism, of conditions and modes of life in a country where ancient taboos are not yet entirely sloughed.

The author started as a European bewildered by the novelty of his surroundings, but he gradually came to appreciate the slow rhythm of the East and to understand the centuries-old causes which produce modern effects. From this angle he focuses a correct perspective on all he describes.

His is a picturesque record of a journey that was made with seeing eyes and is recalled with poetic charm. There is nothing of the guidebook about the record, which displays a genuine regard for everything of human interest and a fine appreciation for those cultural and artistic manifestations which underlie Indian life.

A. I.

Jingle All the Way

Courtesy of the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc.

Sleigh Bells

THEY were hanging on the hinge of a door in Miss Lucy's apartment. The caller looked at the faultless leather strap set with eighteen small, finely wrought sleigh bells.

"Sleigh bells in California! Did you bring these with you from New England?" he asked.

"Yes, all the way from New England," replied Miss Lucy. "When father was courting mother, he took her sleigh riding, and that is one strand of the sleigh bells his horses wore. My sister has the other strand."

The visitor tapped the belt ever so lightly, and ever so lightly the bells responded with little musical shivers—tingling like a breath of frosty air.

"Don't be afraid to ring them," encouraged Miss Lucy.

For a few moments the sleigh bells rang clear and full—in their familiar "trot, trot" rhythm, their myriad overtones flowing backward to distant scenes.

It was a winter evening—with moonbeams glinting on the snow. All day mother had been busy with preparations for the party; and now the kitchen was cleared for dancing, and father had built a fire in the parlor. The little boy thrilled with excitement.

"Will the fiddler fiddle and call off at the same time, mother?"

"Of course, Andy."

"Will he play 'The Girl I Left Behind Me'?"

"He always does, dear."

"May I stay downstairs and watch the dancing awhile?"

"Yes, you may stay down until ten o'clock this evening."

"Thank you. May I light the candles in the parlor now?"

"No, we'll not light the candles until we hear the sleigh bells. Go out and listen, Andy."

The small boy put on his cap and mittens and went down the narrow snow-beaten path to the little front gate, where he stood listening in the white stillness. Beyond the front lot two parallel rail fences, dark above the snow, outlined the neighborhood lane that rambled eastward through the woods, and far off in that direction he heard the faint sound of sleigh bells. A short distance to the west, the main road ran very straight north and south, and now from each of these directions came the faint jingle of sleigh bells. Andy felt that he should run and tell mother immediately, but it was so pleasant to listen to the bells coming nearer and nearer, the beautiful overtones traveling outward and onward to unknown scenes and strange new places yet to be explored. At last the little lad turned and ran back to the house. Dancing down the hall, he called: "We can light the candles now. I hear the sleigh bells in every direction."

The visitor turned suddenly from his reverie to Miss Lucy, who was regarding him quizzically. He smiled. "I was listening to the sleigh bells."

"So was I," said Miss Lucy.

P. Y.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Preserving Free Government"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Preserving Free Government: the Basic Issue," is extremely interesting. It seems to me to deserve very careful study not only in the United States but by all who desire to see democratic government flourish. Have you, however, given the idea for which Mr. Roosevelt stands a fair deal? My reason for putting this question is that I am inclined to think that the President stands for Aristotle's "golden mean between the two extremes of too little and too much." I think Mr. Landon also stands for that; and it seems to me that the real difference between the two candidates was that Mr. Roosevelt could carry his party with him, and Mr. Landon, had he been elected, would have found the utmost difficulty in doing so. I believe this point is proved by Mr. Landon's last-minute attack on the Social Security Act. That surely must have been inspired by the "old guard." I cannot imagine a more retrograde thought, and it can hardly have come from a progressive like Mr. Landon.

During this century the "forgotten man" in England has been given old-age pensions, health insurance and unemployment insurance. Why should not the workers in America have these things? Of course, in an ideal society such things would not be necessary, but with society as it is, all of these things seem to me to be helpful; and they will continue to be helpful until mankind is educated to think rightly and so achieve full individual self-government.

Having for many years served in a government department in the United Kingdom, I quite agree with Governor Landon in wishing to avoid the tyranny of bureaucracy. My experience convinced me that bureaucracy is liable to become a tyranny even worse than the tyranny of "monopoly and economic dictatorship," if that is the right way to describe absolute freedom from government control!

But is it beyond the wisdom of the Congress in America or Parliament in England to control tendencies to depart from the "golden mean"? It seems to me that all that is necessary is for the voters to elect better representatives, and they will do that as they become well-informed and well-educated. What other object is there in all the progress humanity is making but to produce well-informed and well-educated human beings? Dictatorship and tyranny, of whatever nature, only arise where there is gross ignorance.

WILLIAM C. BROOKES

London, Eng.

The Supreme Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Justice Brandeis recently remarked that there is no reason why five gentlemen of the Supreme Court should not know better what the public demands than five gentlemen of Congress. Perhaps it is not reason but circumstance which makes a difference. One cannot forget that congressmen are politicians looking for re-election or aspiring to higher office while the members of the Supreme Court are not in that circumstance.

If the public demands a change in the constituted law the Supreme Court does not stand in the way. It is merely their place to see that any such change be brought about in the orderly manner prescribed and not by indirection.

Had the Supreme Court been as hasty and careless in its consideration of some legislation as the Congress was in drawing or passing it, then the people might have felt inclined to resent the court's action. This was not so, however, and for that reason every thinking person will continue to respect the Supreme Court as an institution founded by our country's founders while they were acting under the guidance of Divine Providence.

DAVID NELSON BARNES

Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

Inactivity for Four Long Years

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now is the time for all good Americans to come to the aid of their Constitution. It is evident the majority of Americans are so confident in our President's views and decisions relative to state's affairs, that they are dormant in their capacity of citizens. Overconfidence is a danger point in any field of endeavor: It has brought defeat to athletes. It has caused bankers to misappropriate funds. It has caused armies to walk blindly into pits of slaughter. And it can cause the downfall of a nation more completely than ever could be attributed to capital enterprises.

Let it be known that I am a supporter of President Roosevelt. But we must awaken to the fact that nothing is acquired free and easy. As surely as the farmer must labor for the fruits of his soil, so we all must labor for the staff of our economic, political and social lives. To stunt the growth of our capital enterprises is doing nothing less than thinning out the best shoots in a field of corn and giving the weaker sprouts a little more chance to be slightly larger, whereas the larger sprouts would give tenfold return over the smaller had they a chance to grow.

As intelligent citizens of a great country, we must not be victims of inactivity for four long years, and wait until next election to voice our approval or disapproval of the way things are run in Washington. Every citizen is privileged to express himself. And now that the election is over, the editors of most newspapers are ever ready to cope with any suggestion that might prove beneficial to the people in general.

We should defend and preserve American principles as conscientiously as we would protect our country against a foreign adversary.

ALBERT H. PRETTYMAN

Scranton, Penna.

Congress and the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inasmuch as I have made particular study of the subject, I take the liberty to send you what I consider the real truth about the Constitution and the Supreme Court:

1. The Constitution invests no power to the Supreme Court, except that enacted by Congress.

2. The first Congress had enacted two laws by which jurisdiction was given on constitutional questions to state supreme, federal courts and to the Supreme Court. (See 28.U.S.C.Sec.344, and 28.U.S.C.Sec.41.) The sovereign people (Congress) have the power at any time they choose to enact new laws invalidating or modifying the above quoted laws

3. Consequently, there is no need for amendments to the Constitution to regulate the jurisdiction of the courts; Congress wields the scepter deriving its authority from the sovereign people.

4. The Constitution does not define the number of the Supreme Court Justices, leaving same to the discretion of Congress.

5. The people can enact law by which the age of an active Justice of the Supreme Court may be limited to any length and vice versa as it would consider advisable.

These points comprise the true interpretation of the United States Constitution in so far as the Supreme Court is concerned and the state and federal courts

(DR.) M. DE B. RAPAILOVICH

New York, N. Y.

"Once in a Thousand Years"

Now may the word wake slowly, let the line
Break from its beat—no hasty thought be spoken.
Once in a thousand years, as if were broken
Some ancient spell, we hear a man decline
To be the King of England! Is it brine
The blood lacks, or an island heart the oaken
Stanchness of British forebears? Slight the token
That men must ponder, lacking other sign:
Only that to himself he could not truly
Answer as king for less than kingly dealing.
Shall quick words wake to call this heart unruly,
Ruled from within by such frank legislation?
Or shall they softly breathe where many kneeling
Look inward for the glory of a nation?

CARLYLE WATTS MORGAN

The Wide Horizon

Before the Curtain Rises

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IN A day or two, President Roosevelt will be back in Washington. Already, numerous senators and representatives are here, getting ready for a session which is still a question mark. Soon the session will open, President Roosevelt will be inaugurated once more. The Supreme Court, having dealt somewhat cryptically with a number of minor New Deal cases this autumn, will presently be saying its final word on major cases. And the Roosevelt Administration will have gone into its second phase: a phase still open only to prophetic guesswork, but pregnant with enormous potentialities.

What, therefore, are the present indications as the audience gathers and before the curtain rises?

1. Presidential policy in foreign affairs. The Buenos Aires conference, by virtue of the patient and straightforward diplomacy of Cordell Hull, has swiftly produced agreement on a peace program which the usually restrained Secretary of State described as "the strongest assurance of peace that this continent has ever had." The program provides for almost automatic consultation between the foreign ministers of the Americas whenever the peace is threatened (a) by inter-American war, (b) by foreign war, or (c) from any cause whatever.

Still to be perfected is a neutrality project, which Secretary Hull is submitting this week, and later still, projects for economic peacemaking. The complete fabric, obtained with complete unanimity of the twenty-one republics, thus far represents a noteworthy achievement in the history of diplomacy. If it is ratified by the powers, if inter-American consultations are regularly held to carry out the Kellogg Pact and the four specific inter-American treaties, then a peace machine will exist in this hemisphere comparable in practicality and effectiveness with the universal machine at Geneva for which another American President gave the impetus.

But there may be still more to come in Roosevelt foreign policy—and perhaps still more dramatic projects, if less prepossessing in appearance. It was learned this week that State Department experts have been resurveying the whole field of disarmament, and there is talk of a Roosevelt proposal for an arms holiday. These things may all blow over. President Roosevelt has been the most discreet of diplomats in his contacts with Europe and Asia; for him to fling discretion to the winds now would be surprising. It is therefore most likely that in the last analysis he will go slow in any European adventures at peace intervention.

2. Presidential policy in internal affairs. Here it is impossible to speak with great definiteness. Observers expect the President to consolidate the "era of good feeling" now prevailing between business and government, but in what direction is doubtful. His objectives are many sided. He is naturally anxious for a continuation of business activity, to absorb as many as possible of those still unemployed. But he is anxious for progress piecemeal toward many important objectives of the old NRA, and very much to the fore are farm control, power, and labor policies.

Closely associated with most of these reform urges is the need of flattening out a too precipitous boom. All the talk in Washington, perhaps prematurely, is of the perils of prosperity. Of great importance, particularly if the Federal Government is to take on more and more permanent functions, is governmental reorganization — for which startling recommendations are shortly to be made—together with civil service reform.

3. As to what Congress may do on its own account, only the rashest soothsayer would venture a guess. Control by the old-established leaders and the influence of the White House ought to be well-operative, but there has been an influx of new members, together with return of some of the old stormy petrels. Were there anything like the same discontent abroad in the land as prevailed in '32-'34, or even '35, you could count on much wild legislation, and furious days. But the temper of the country will probably tame the solons.

4. And the Supreme Court is equally puzzling. Whether the strict constructions on constitutional issues will still prevail which for two years have decided the one or two justices who turn a minority into a majority, is indeterminate. Already, this autumn the court has seemed to lean in sympathy toward the more progressive side. Commentators, and some legal authorities, have hazarded the guess that the court may have decided to follow "th' illiction returns," but this speculation may be proved woefully inaccurate by early decisions.

Meantime many New Dealers are packing their trunks in Washington, accepting the lucrative posts which the business world is laying before them. There will be many new faces soon. Upon President Roosevelt, and upon them, the evolution of policy depends.